CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal West End, Singer, Special Parton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal West End, Singer, Special Parton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X. NO. 128 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorported in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

STEAMER.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	DEPART.
Hawaiian Maru.	T. Inoue.	16th May	1st June
Malay Maru	Y. Saito.	1st June	11th June
Saigon Maru.	H. Meguro	24th June	9th July
Indus Maru	Y Takada	31st June	14th July

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated In Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Yeboshi Maru	T. Morol	3,938	4th June	10th June
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	6th June	21st ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	12th June	27th ,,
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoriye	3817.	17th June	
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	10th June	2nd July
Taksoka Maru.	B. Takiguchi.	7047.	17th June	11th July
Ceylon Maru	B. Matsukura	4905	26th June	27th July
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	12th July	10th Aug.
Awa Maru	Y. Norei	6037	26th July	25th Aug.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Custom Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date,	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd June	CHINA	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA*	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	KHYBER ½	7,941
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA	10,941
15th ,,	MANTLA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,480
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,642
5th August	NARKUNDA † ..	16,118
12th ,,	NIVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Terminates voyage at plymouth.
‡Through steamer from China.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles,
• NALDERA
MALWA ‡ Through steamer from Australia
NARKUNDA:
The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

1st. June	MANELA	8,303
27th July	MANDALA	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About 10th June	SOUDAN	6,696
29th ,,	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd Jun.	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MOREA	10,911
20th Jun.	NALDERA	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1st June	TAROBA ..	E. & S. Africa. 2 p m.
1st June	BAMORA ..	Karachi and P.G. 11 a.m
2nd June	LeNGA ..	Karachi direct 9 a.m.
2nd June	VARELA ..	Busrah direct 11-45 a m.
12th June	LHASA ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1992.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... Rs. 3,89,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH and CO.,
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,50,18,4[illegible]
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ... Rs. 2,48,55,[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,25,13,[illegible]
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN) LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON etc.
Every facility offered for General, Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and the East and America. Bills of exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

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Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
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Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
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Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balnces of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND.
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.
AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT STORES.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot, Company, Bombay, on undermentioned dates and places the following:—
At the Bombay Castle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.).
Mutton and beef extract, essence, mustard country, vegetable dried, bottles, wooden barrels, K. O. and petrol cases, cases of sorts, wooden casks, drums, wooden kegs, empty K. O. and petrol tins and ghee tins, etc.
At Grain Depot, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S. T.).
Crates, cases and tins of sizes and sorts, drums, iron (old) raton bags 9ft. by 9ft., kegs, ghee tins, P. and O. crates, empty bhi cases, twine, empty soda water crates, ttc.
Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchorddas and Co., Attorneys fot Mr. Mahomedalli Abdulji Chhagan, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Valliji Moosaji, the mortgagor, in exercise of the opwer of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of October, 1919, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the otoher part, the undermentioned valued properties.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure situated at Kamatipura 2nd Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 47 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3552, New No. 10301, Old Survey No. 3130 and New Survey No. 5902 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Shaikh Abba Shaikh Chand Gowlee, on or towards the West formerly by the house of Dawoobai Vanjaran but now by the property secondly described and on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 3rd Street and on or towards the south by the Kamatipura 2nd Street and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1148 and Street No. 175.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3553 and 3554, New Nos. 10302, 10303, Old Survey Nos. 3131 and 3132 and New Survey No. 5903 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1149 and Street No. 177 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East formerly by the vacant ground of Essabhai Kadibhoy Bora but now by the property firstly described, on or towards the West by the house of Savaji Dharmaji Satta and Karayen Dharmaji Satta on or towards the North by the 3rd Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 2nd Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Abdulhusein Jivanji and Salebhai Abdulhusein in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 17th day of November, 1920, and the further charge dated the 4th day of July, 1921, and made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public auction on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at Parbhadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old No. 589, 559, New Nos. 4501, 4695. Old Survey Nos. 418 and 419 and New Survey Nos. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2757 (1), 2757 (2), 2757 (3), 2757 (4), Streets Nos. 222, 222A, 222B, 222C, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhussein Mahomedally Chherawalla, on or towards the West by Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai and Bagirthibai, widow of Bhai Ramchandra and on or towards the South by public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A. M.
AUCTION SALE of Rich household furniture by well-known makers dining table, side board, Rich Persia Carpets ampe Singer Sewing Machine Electric lamps etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 4th June at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to Sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room in chairs, rideboards and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding secreen, jardiniers very Rich Persian Carpets, Singer Sewing Machine, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, showcases, ornaments teapoys. filecabinet season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, etc.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.
AUCTION SALE OF 590 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 6th June, 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned, the following cotton that saved from the late fire that occured at Messrs, Abbobaker Abdulrehman and Co.'s Jaitha.
590 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton (Broach Berar and C. P. No. 1.) Slightly damaged by fire and water.
A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
AUCTION SALE OF 96 BALES ELLICHPUR COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1922 at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance office concerned, the following cotton damaged by fire.
47 Bales Ellichpur Cotton R. R. 9224/22 Invoce No. 1 of 1-4-22.
33 Bales Ellichpur Cotton R. R. 8651/26 Invoice No. 48.
16 Bales Ellichpur Cotton R. R. 8651/27 Invoice No. 47 of 13-5-22.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knowcked down.
MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENTS
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY, ORNAMENTS SET IN FINE WHITE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS, DEEP COLOURED EMERALDS, FINE WHITE AND ROUND PEARL NECKLACES AND BANGLES, ETC., ETC.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND OTHER BUYERS.
Under instructions from the Bank of Morvi Ltd., Messrs. VORA & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned jewellery on account and risk of one M. S. Thakorlal Devchand the Mortgagor.
Rings set in diamonds, emeralds, and rubies earrings ear tops, [illegible] Indian suit pearl necklaces and [illegible] etc., etc.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH MOTOR CAR "STAR" TWO SEATERS.
On THURSDAY, the 1st of June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Danaji Fataji & Co. and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardeshir Khurshadji Vachha.
One English motor, "Star" two seater.
The said car will be on view on the sale day from 11 p.m.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the delivery should be taken before 6 p.m. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE VALUABLE CARPETS, ENGLISH MADE DINING TABLE, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE WITH STAND, ETC., ETC.
On THURSDAY, the 1st of June, 1922, Messrs. VORA CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned furniture, etc., at their Auction room at 72 Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Tapestry and leather lined drawing room suits, glass and panel door almyrahs, roll top file cabinets and tables, dining table office writing table and chairs, etc., etc.
One safe "30" with stand.
The above is on view.
VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
On TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Queen's Road, Fort, opposite the Church Gate Station, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, very rich platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Dresden, Parisian and terracotta figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets one sweet tone piano by Schiedmayer suitable for Indian climate, marble pillars and figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
The property of Lt.-Col. J. Farquhar and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
On MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road Malabar hill, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Devji Canji household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, hanging and table lamps, large size miror back side board, rockery, stands, writing table glass door book cases, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy carpets fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet cottage piano combined with pianola, one Cow and Calf, rich garden pots, dressing chival glasses, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, carved sofas, easy chairs, reclining soafs, hat stands aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Mr. Hallman Commissioner of Police.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.
WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—
(1) Re. Estate of Kantilal Lalbhai (Insolvent):—
One cupboard.
(2) Re. Estate of Mahomed Tyab Memon and others (Insolvents):—
One big Godrez safe on stand, mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.
Property of one European gentleman:—
Household furniture, glassware, Chesterfield suits, cabinets, sideboards, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 1st June, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4227.
AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL CHANDELIERS CEILING FITTING LAMPS, ELECTRICAL LAMPS, TABLES BRACKETS ETC., ETC.
This day THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, a fresh consignment of Electrical Lamps including,
30 Ceiling Electrical Chandeliers (Lumars) Brass and chrome [illegible] and 7 lights, complete.
7 Ceiling fitting Lamps of white shade.
24 Ceiling lamps of 4 lights.
1 Lot Electrical lamps.
1 Lot brackets of different sizes.
16 Table brackets with shades.
1 Bronze Hall lamp etc., etc.
The above will be on view four days before the date of sale and will be sold in convenient lots.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 1st June 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.
A SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 22 TONS SCANTLINGS AND PLANKS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Mulchand Madanchand at his Jatha opposite Sonapur at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties on account and at the risk of:—
Seth Mamed Abdul Guni.
230 Pcs. Scantlings Tons 5-20-9) GR above 6 feet 4" x 4"/6" x 5".
770 Pcs. Scantlings Tons 3-9-4-8 GR 2" x 2".
122 Pcs. Planks Tons 5-27-2-7 H. S. M. Europe 9" x 2½"/9" x 7".
On account and at the risk of Seth Gulam Husen Lalji.
About 6 Tons KB. 4" x 5" Planks Tons 1-34-8-8 KB 5" x 1".
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1922.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO
AUCTION SALE.
SALE OF BIG LOTS of old wood, old copper, brass, zinc, lead, plate iron, angle iron scrap iron old furniture, table, chairs, cupboards, etc., old and new canvas, rubber, blankets, old clothes, old and new manilla ropes of various sizes, iron chain, life belts, electric wire, electric blowers, boilers, boats, roller machine complete, etc., too numerous to mention.
Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. MUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 12th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.
Sale will be subject to the approval of the D. R. I. M. Purchasers will have to pay 50 per cent., as deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In cases of default the lot will be re-sold without giving any notice at the risk of purchaser if so occasioned.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.
No. 71, Frere Road, Moghul House, Fort, Bombay.
No. 94, Main Street, Camp, Poona. C1248

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

BROMIDE PRINTER, enlarger and dark-room operator wanted. BACKHOUSE & CO., Photographer, Poona.
A R3882

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 8109, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced MIXING CLERK for a local Mill. Apply stating previous experience, etc., to Box No. 8112, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3888

WANTED—An M.A., as PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN. Apply stating age, experience and qualifications before the 1st proximo to BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal Rajaram College, Kolhapur. 27th May, 1922.
A C13206

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing office routine, correspondence and experience in filing records. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 8111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3886

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent COMPOUNDER. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. D. U. DAVE, Charitable Dispensary, Santa Cruz, between 8 a.m. and 10 noon.
A R3890

WANTED.—SECRETARY for Mofussil Mills, well experienced in internal and office management. Only thoroughly experienced man apply good salary paid. Apply Box No. 8111, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13212

WANTED—Five LUCO ENGINE DRIVERS (INDIANS) for the Tanganyika Railways on two years' agreement, commencing salary Rs. 130 p. m. Only men possessing efficiency certificates from any Indian Railways should apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 3884

MEERUT COLLEGE.

WANTED.—An M.A. IN PERSIAN AS Senior Professor of Persian and Arabic on Rs. 200—5—250 and n M.Sc., as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, on Rs. 150—5—175 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund from 20th July, 1922. All applications should reach the PRINCIPAL, together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, by 30th June.
A C13064

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE.

WANTED an INDIAN LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maternity Hospital at Pattan in Kadi District. Pay from Rs. 150 per month to 300 per month according to qualifications. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A R13197

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE well-experienced in business correspondence, typing, etc., desires some responsible post. Also undertakes spare time work, tuitions. Apply Box No. 8114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3895

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No 8071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,,.
B C13104

WANTED—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT by a very capable 3 years' old Gujarati Graduate of High Caste, as a Secretary to any Indian Second language Sanskrit, voluntary Philosophy, lover of Gujarati literature, with professorial experience in English. Write stating terms to "X" care of Post Master, Talegaon.
B R3759

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house-junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND DAGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R3746

STABLES TO LET—To let Stables for hack victorias at Mazagon Love Lane, Mount Road. Apply to VIJPAR BHOJEE on the premises.
C R3867

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—A well ventilated BLOCK at Vile Parle near Gosavi's Chall. G. B. KESKAR, Vile Parle.
C R3887

OFFICES TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Ground floor and third floor. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R3796

TO LET—An up-to-date FLAT on Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. Apply S. D. DAVAR Nawab Building, Hornby Road.
C R3835

COMMODIOUS GARAGES To Let near Post Office, common as well as independent quiet suitable for luxurious cars. Apply Mr COOPER, at 159, Middle Colaba.
C

TO LET—A large airy OFFICE ROOM at Sandhurst Road, 1st floor. Rent Rs. 75. Apply sharp to Box No. 8113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3869

ON Hornby Rd., DECENT ROOMS for offices, doctor's chamber, electrician, godown, etc. Rent Rs. 50 and Rs. 70 each. Apply the FORT CASH CHEMISTS, Opp. Empire Cinema.
C R3894

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE AMNAGER, on the Premises between 13-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street. Bombay No. 2.
C R3483

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

COTTON SEEDS

FOR 1922 PLANTING, including the celebrated "Dacca Muslin," "Dharwar," American and Egyptian varieties. Orders are now booked for early delivery. For terms apply to THE COTTON BREEDER, Islamia Fruit Gardens, Garpara P. O. via Manickganj, Dist. Dacca.
GA C12966

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—giong cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—18 Nyassa, the complete 1922 set, unused, depicting Giraffes, Zebras, Vasco de Gama and his Ship; a beautiful set at Rs. 3. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L C13205

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3837

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay. New students enrolled daily for Bookkeeping, Accountancy and general Commercial Courses. Fees moderate. Prospectus on application.
M R3769

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping. Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A large stock of WATER-PROOF CAPES with hoods. DURABLE AND SMART. The ideal water-proof for Motor Drivers, Cycle Boys and Office Peons. QUALITY and DURABILITY. Not obtainable anywhere East or West for the price. Rs. 10 each. Apply to BREWIN BROS., 2nd Floor, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
N F

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

100 only officers' airtight steel UNIFORM CASES, sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long, 17 broad, 12 high, with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects and air, with best 4 level locks and duplicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black japanned outside and dark blue inside. Going very cheap for Rs. 30 each, packed in a wooden crate, Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid Apply GOOLAM KADIR & CO., Sialkot Cantonment.
R3754

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacca. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Rs. 2 per 100, post free. D. MORRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GERMAN TRADE. The undersigned proceeding to GERMANY, June 1st desires Business Firms, Merchants, Imports Export Agents to correspond with him to make him their representative, Buying, Selling Agents, Local Correspondent, etc. Please correspond with C. L. MOHINDRA, M.A., c/o. The India News Service and Information Bureau, 27, Burgstrasse, Berlin, C. 2.
T R)889

UNIVERSAL AUCTION.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

Beg to announce to the public that a Special Auction of only FURNITURE, CARPETS, DURRIES, and BRASSWARE will be held o SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, 3rd and 4th June 1922 between the hours of 10-15 a.m. and 12-30 noon. Gentlemen wishing to dispose of any article to be included in this auction should send same in at once to the Manager.
Property on view from Friday evening.
M3885

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM
8, Nandibagan Lane, P O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH.)

P.S. Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3872

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

APPLICATIONS are still coming in for shares of this Company. The Board of Directors, however, wish to hold a Meeting for the allotment of shares on Saturday the 10th of June, 1922. It is therefore requested that gentlemen shall not take the trouble of sending any applications after the 10th of June, 1922.

AGENTS,
The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Limited.
C13040

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sixth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building", Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st March 1922 and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and
5. To transact other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th day of May, to 7th day of June, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1922, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 24th May, 1922 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once.
C13012

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK.

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex our Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad.
F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Musjid.
C13084

NOTICE.

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE JOINT LIQUIDATORS of Phillips and Company, Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) invite Tenders for the purchase of the business of the Company including the goodwill, stock in trade, furniture and outstandings and, with the consent of the Principals, which the Joint Liquidators will endeavour but do not bind themselves, to obtain the several agencies held by the Company.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tender" and addressed to the Joint Liquidators of the Company at No. 314 Hornby Road, Bombay, and will be received upto and inclusive of the 30th June 1922.

Information as to the nature amount and value of the stock-in-trade and other assets offered for sale can be obtained by any bonafide Tenderer on application in person to the Joint Liquidators at No. 314 Hornby Road, Bombay.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 P. C. of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned but without interest if the Tender is not accepted.

The party whose tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Joint Liquidators a further deposit of 15 P. C. of the amount of his tender within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is communicated to him, and to complete the purchase on or before the 31st July 1922.

Failure to pay the second deposit or to complete the purchase by the date mentioned shall entitle the Joint Liquidators to forfeit the deposit or deposits paid and to resell the assets of the Company at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
DINSHAW D. SHROFF.
Joint Liquidators of Phillips & Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Dated this 31st day of May 1922.
TA C13215

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one shre No. 9213 of Sir Hukamchand Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd. Akola has been LOST or MISLAID. The public are hereby warned not to deal with same as I have applied for duplicate in the company.

CHAMPSHI DHANJI DAUD.
C/o Hukamchand Rambhagat,
Bombay No. 2.
R3893

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT O JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testemente of DOSHI NANDLAL KARSONJI, a Share Broker, of Kilesihor Subordinate to the Bhavanagar State Hindu Bania Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

GOMTIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Kilsihor Bhavnagar State at present temporarily residing at Khatar Gali Amerwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, a Hindu Bania Inhabitant the executrix according to the tenor of the will. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of May, 1922.
Mr. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C13226

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913 and
In the matter of the Eastern Commercial Corporation, Limited.

DAVID FULTON and J. W. FULTON, of Glasgow European Inhabitants carrying on business in partnership at Glasgow under the name and firm of Fulton Brothers and Co., by their constituted attorneys Dhunjishaw Hormasji Bulsara and Rustomji Hormasji Balsara of Bombay, Parsis, residing at Grant Road in Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 30th day of May, 1922, presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten by the abovenamed Petitioners who are creditors of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. sitting Judge in Chamber on Friday, the 23rd day of June, 1922, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
65, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay 30th May, 1922.
C13202

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1928 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the day of 1922.
Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

JOSEPH JACOB SOPHER, of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, an exchange broker, residing at Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

LALLCHAND JASODANANDDAS AND CO., a firm, which until recently carried on business as Share Stock Exchange and Hundy brokers at Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 20,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 31st July 1920 till judgment, costs and interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to apper in this Court on the 13th day of June 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 8th day of May 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of May 1922.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13222

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

To-Night & Third Week

A Pathe Serial

JUANITA HANSEN

in

"THE YELLOW ARM"

with

Warner Oland and Marguirete Courtot

See this astounding mystery serial! It will keep you at fever pitch of excitement Breath—Catching-Sensational-Adventures.

Episode, 7th, In the Dead of Night
" 8th, Sumggled Aboard
" 9th, The Kingdom of Deceit.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. P. M.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15. P. M.
Prices as usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA WILL ENACT

GALAVA OR THE FATEFUL RING

BY

Rao Bahadur P. SAMBANDA MUDR.,

IN TAMIL

On Saturday, 3rd June 1922
at 9. P. m. p.m. (S.T.)
at Elphinstone Theatre, Corner Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

Admission will be by Tickets.
Plan at the Sabha prenises.
Bundukwala Buildings Mount Road
MAZAGAON.

under Public Patronage.

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at

Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY;
on
Saturday 3rd June at 3. P. M. (S. T.)
SANYASHACHA SANSAR.
Sunday 4th June 1922 at 3. P. M. (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI
proprietors.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p m.
MARY PICKFORD.
IN
" THE HOODLUM "

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY.
presents,
THE QUAINTS.
A New Cumpany in new Programmes.
Booking at Rose & Co up to 6 p. m.
after 7 p. m. at the theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P.M.
Madan Theatres, Ld., presents
" EAST LYNNE. "
You owe it to
YOUR MOTHER
YOUR WIFE
YOUR DAUGHTER
YOUR SWEETHEART
to take her to see
"East Lynne"
An Absolutely New Production
SUPPLIED BY PATHE CINEMA

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P. M.
Dont Miss the opening Episodes of
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
" HURRICANE HUTCH ".
" HURRICANE HUTCH "
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
The Thrill-A-Minute Stunt King
THIS WEEK THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
Please Note that this Serial which features CHARLES HUTCHINSON SHOULD NOT BE confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and is absolutely
PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum.
FOUR SHOWS:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
IT COMMENCES TO-DAY
The most exciting and novelty serial over produced by VITAGRAPH.
VEILED MYSTERY
Faturing
The world famons serial stars.
ANTONIO MORE NO AND PAVLINE CURLEY.
See the FIRST INSTALMENT full of gripping situations and thrilling climaxes
P. N. This serial is also shown at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA: BYCULLA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, May 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	–
" " Sales of East India	Nil
" " Import	–
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid Americans Spot	12 15
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 00
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	20 68
Oct.	20 13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 97
June	..
July	11 78
Aug.	–
Sept.	–
Oct.	11 56
Nov.	–
Dec.	11 09
Jan.	11 36
Feb.	–
Mar.	11 24
April	–

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 30th.

Months	To-day's prices.
May	12 06
June	11 92
July	11 87
August	11 80
September	11 70
Oct.	11 62
November	11 54
December	11 45
January	11 40
February	11 34
March	11 27
April	11 22

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	18 10
June	18 15
July	18 20
Aug.	18 35
Sept.	18 45
Oct.	18 55
Nov.	18 70
Dec.	18 75
Jan.	18 80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 30th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 70
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 35
" " " Fully HGood	9 75
" " " Fine	10 15
M. G. Broach Good	10 25
" " Fully Good	10 65
" " Fine	11 05
G. Scinde Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8 60

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 27th.

Total in Sight	9,752,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	416,000
East Indian " "	128,000
American " "	3,074,000
Other " "	317,000
Total Sales	60,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	23,000
" " Forwarded	700
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	129,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	195,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continant	1,000
Futures at New York July	21 60
" " " Oct.	20 63
" " " Dec.	20 45
" " " Jan.	20 20
Spot Cotton at New York	21 50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20 50
Futures at New York July	20 76
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 19
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 15/16
Demand Bills	–
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 27th.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/4
" " 2 months hence	36 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Idle absence of demand.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. May-June Paid & Buyers	54/6
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. May-June Sellers	53/9
Australian 63 lbs. May Buyers	56/8

Tone:—Inactive.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June Quoted	£ 18 1/2
Rayeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June Buyers	£ 9
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Lidseed, Argentine May-June Sellers	£ 19 1/4

Tone:—Nothing doing.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	22
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	58 1/4
7 % Indian Loan	£ 115

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	10 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	7 3/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone:—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18/4 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	18/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/6

Tone:—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

May, 31.

New York Market was closed yesterday. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 526/- and soon after eased to Rs. 524/- on Olnce selling. It then improved to Rs. 526½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 526/-. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 527½ and closed at Rs. 526/-. Fine M.G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 447/- and advanced till Rs. 450/- on general buying. After fluctuating the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 449/-. White Oomra September opened at Rs. 461/- and went up to Rs. 464¼ on some scattered buying and the rate at p.m. was Rs. 464/-. F.G. M.G. Bengal July was Rs. 380/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand for nice fine Berars by Japan shippers. About 7000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 31st.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	526
Fully Good Bengal	July	449
Fine Oomra	July	464
" "	Sept.	380
Southerns	July/August	520

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 31st.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	526
Fully Good Bengal	July	449
Fine Oomra's	July	464
" "	Sept.	380
Southerns	July/August	520

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 31st.

Description,	Super-Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	400	380	360	–
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	463	448	433	–
M. G. Central P. No. 1	498	483	468	–
M. G. Central P. No. 2	483	468	453	–
M. G. Broach	533	523	513	–
Southerns	533	523	513	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 3 th May 1922.

Cotton	9350	Bales
Wheat	29534	Cwt.
Linseed	24089	"
Rape, etc.	14030	"
Gingelly seed	1123	"
Poppyseed	1040	"
Groundnuts	330	"
Castorseed	4171	"
Rice	29207	"
Myrabollams	4377	"
Cottonseed	29893	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	7200	"
Juwar	2098	"
Masur	24	
Barley	1505	"
Bajra	1194	"
Coal	204	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 31. 1922.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/3/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27/2/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 28/15/.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95/11/0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 95/13/0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 94/11/0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 315.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 335.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 325.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 164.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 158½.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D. Holiday closed.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 178½.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 347.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-9.
London Silver ready—d. 36-8.
London Silver forward—d. 36-8.
Tone of Silver:—
Quiet—Steady. Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.45 1/8.
French Exchange—Frcs. 48.50.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 52.60.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 84.10
German Exchange—Mrks. 1220.
Prague Exchange—Krons. 251.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 99/14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100/8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1934, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady owing to Speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 118, Central 38, Tata Bank 17/8, and Eastern 88/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2600, Alliance 305n, Apollo 90, By-Cotton 1165, Bombay Dyeing 1570, Bradbury 1180, Century 865, Cent. India 5000, Colaba Land 2300, Coria 275, Crescent 595, Currimbhoy 1877/8, David 1740, Edw. Sassoon 540, Elphinstone 170, Fazulbhoy 1450, Gokak 233/12 Ind. Bleaching 202/8, Ind-Malwa 690, Jamshed Mfg. 500xd., Kastorchand 1000, Khatao 615xd., Kohinoor 3590, Luxmi Cotton 4950, M. Petit 4625, Meyer Sassoon 325, New Great 840, New City 675, Pabani 950, Pearls 1175. Phoenix 937/8, Planet 282/8, Shapurji 377/8, Simplex 955, Standard 2350, Swan 1125, Swadeshi 5390, Tata Mill 1085xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 525, B. Burma 530, B. Burma N. I. 147/8 pr., Bt. Burma Pet. 10/4 B. Trmway 125. B. Steam 235, Bundi Cement 42, Ind. Cement 285vd., Katni Ord 280, Katni Defd. 1275, New India 20, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Iron Ord. 58/12, Tata Iron Defd. 212/8 Tata, Iron N. Ord 53/12, Tata Iron N. Defd. 185, Tata Hydro 842/8, Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

(COLOUR-MARKET).

May 31.

The following debate in the House of Commons regarding the dye-stuff industry of England will be interesting:—

Mr. Doyle asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he can give a return of the quantities of dyestuffs admitted by the Licensing Committee appointed under the Dyestuffs Act, of the quantities which have been refused admission, and of the particular exporting countries in each case?

Mr. Baldwin: Particulars of applications for licences which were granted or refused during the year, 1921, and the months of January and February, 1922, are as follows:—From—

	Granted. lb.	Refused. lb.
Switzerland	2,138,171	610,755
Germany	796,215	591,894
Other sources	216,455	268,568
Total	3,150,841	1,871,217

The above figures will show how England has been trying her level best to oust Germany regarding the re-entry in the fields of competition in dyestuff-business, by necessary protection to her dye-stuff industry.

The Local market kept quiet. The quotations to buyers being almost the same.

MILL-STORES.

Quotations are as under:—

May 31.

Healds 15/40s.—Rs. 2-5-6; Reeds—Rs. 0-4-9; Roller Cloth—Rs. 10-0-0; Sizing-flannels—Rs. 5-4-0; clearer Cloth—Rs. 7-0-0; Pickers Eng.—Rs. 55-0-0; Picking Bands Rs. 2-4-0; Doop-Box-Pickers—Rs. 12-0-0; Poller-Skins—Rs. 85-0-0; Rovings—Rs. 32-0-0; Stubbings—Rs. 38-0-0; Conical pirns Rs. 7-0-0; Card Cans 36 by 9—Rs. 5-8-0; Bandings—Rs. 1-4-0.

CHEMICALS.

May 31.

Last quotations for German Commercial Chemicals, in sterling are as follows:—

Acetic Acid 98 per cent. glacial—£58 per ton.
Barium Chloride £16 per ton.
Bleaching Powder 35/37—£13 per ton.
Epsom Salt—£6/10 per ton.
Litharge Flake—£33 per ton.
Oxalic Acid—£0/0/8½d. per lb.
Bichromate Potash—£0/0/7d. per lb.
Chlorate Potash—£0/0/4½d. per lb.
Bichromate Soda—£0/0/6d. per lb.
Sulphide Soda—£21 per ton.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Deck sill

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	J'ne	h. m.	ft. in.	J'ne	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	1	2 47 3 33a	26 11 27 8	1	8 43 9 58a	16 9 18 10
F	2	3 4 4 25a	25 4 27 1	2	9 48 11 7a	17 10 18 9
S	3	5 0 5 30a	25 0 26 7	3	10 55	18 11
S	4	0 24 6 35	25 2 26 5	4	0 24 0 22a	18 8 19 6
M.	5	7 48 7 40a	25 10 26 5	5	1 30 1 49a	17 5 19 7
Tu	6	8 58 8 45a	26 10 26 7	6	2 25 2 58a	16 6 19 4
W	7	1 [illegible] 2 45a	25 5 25 4	7	7 52 8 [illegible]	15 9 15 9

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up Amount. Rs.	Face Value. Rs.	Div. Paid,	Last Div. Rs.	Quotation to buy Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	...	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1410
" Contributary	125		"		382 2
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	118
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	38
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as. 10	17/8
Chartered Bank	£ 5	£ 5	apr-Oct.	" £.	80
Eastern	£ 5	£ 10	"	"	88/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125		48%	£ 119
MercantileBank of India A	£ 12 1/2	"	"	15%	£22 1 2
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up	Face Value	Div. Paid	Last Div.	Quotation
Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
" Chitij	500	500	"	912%	606
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	"	9%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	86
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dacca Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna Bagirghat	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	58
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	50
Sara Siraj-gunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	70
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	11[illegible]
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	60

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up	Face Value	Div. Paid	Last Div.	Quotation
Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	42
Bamankua	5	–	–	–	4
Central mining	10	–	–	6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	–	17 1/2%	285 xd
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	28
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1275
Jivrajpur	10	10	"	4	31

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up Rs.	Face Value Rs.	Div. Paid	Last Div. Rs.	Quotation Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2600
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	–	305 n.
Appollo	50	–	"	"	90
Birla mills	100	–	"		88/12
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1165
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-arp.	88	1570
Bradbury	250	250	"	85	1180
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	8 5
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	5000
Colaba Land	700	700	"	99	2300
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	275
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	595
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1877 8
David	250	250	"	85	1740
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1350
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	"	as.8	8
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	May-Nov.	50	540
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	170
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1450
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2100
Globe	100	100	"	"	207/8
Gokak	100	100	"	"	233/12
Indian Bleaching	100	100	"	"	202/8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	690
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	500 x
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	52	100
Khatao	100	100	"	"	615xd
Kilachand mill's	100	100	"		17/12
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	3590
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	4590
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	265
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	525
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	880
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4625
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	325
Morarji	1000	1000	"	350	6450
New Great	200	200	"	46	840
New City	10	100	Apr-Oct.	"	675
Paban	250	250	"	98	950
Pearls	250	250	"	92	1175
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.		937/8
Premier	100	100	"	"	162/8
Planet	100	100	"	"	282/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	"	285
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	"	472/7
Shapurji	102	101	July	25	377 8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	17500
Simplex	250	250	Jun.-Dec.	4	955
Standard	500	500	"	130	2350
Swan	250	250	oct.	162	1125
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	252	5390
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"	1085 xd
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"		2225

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up	Face Value	Div. Paid	Last Div.	Quotation
Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1800	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	40	725
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"		125
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	842/8

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Name	Paid up	Face Value	Div. Paid	Last Div.	Quotation
A'cock	102	123	"	152	525
B. Burm T. Corpo	125	125	"	"	530
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	"	147/8 pr
Bombay Four	500	500	Jan-Aug	125	1450
Bt. Burma Pet			" Mar-Oct.	as 6p3.	10/4
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		235
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Marcks	100		"	12	90
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	20
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	80%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	£1000		Sept.	52	650
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	6/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	58/12
Defd	30	30	Sept.	61/8	212/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	58/12
N. Dfd	400	400	"	"	185
Tata Oil	100	100	"	"	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	"	[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 30th.

Thease of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Feb. in	..	29.773
Temperature of Air	degree..	8[illegible].7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" ..	79.0
Dew Point	" ..	75.9
Relative humidity of Air	" ..	0.687
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	" ..	3.0
Maximum temperature of Air	" ..	92.7
Minimum do do do	" ..	82.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	WNW,WSW
Movement of Wind do	Miles.	117

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 31st May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual. Night temperature was above normal in the south-east of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature was higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad, Mount Abu and Kotah. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Indore where there was a thunderstorm humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.22 inches of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Khandwa, Akola and Nagpur. Night temperature was lower than usual at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded at Ratnagiri and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad has had a heavy fall of 2.80 inches of rain and Aurangabad and Malegaon also report 0.64 inch and 0.19 inch respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar. Night temperature was lower than usual in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rain in Malabar were it has fallen nearly generally. Mangalore and Cochin report 1.56 inches and 1.33 inches respectively. Rainfall has also been nearly general in north Hyderabad and a few falls have occurred in the north Bombay, Deccan, the north Central Provinces and south-east Madras. Nizamabad has had a heavy fall of 2.80 inches. Skies are heavily clouded in Malabar and moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of the Peninsula and in parts of Gujarat and the Central Provinces. The sea is moderate at Colombo, Trivandrum and Calicut.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and a few falls are probable in the Konkan, the Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th May 1922.

Rainfall has increased in Assam and also in the interior of the Peninsula although no rain has fallen on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Mysore and the Madras, Deccan and local in Upper Burma, north Bengal, the Bombay, Deccan and south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in south-east Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui one inch; Toungoo three-quarters; Kuyaukpyu one; Bhamo, Myitkyina, Dibrugarh a half; Gauhati three quarters; Silchar three; Dhubri, Jalpaiguri one and a half; and Raichur, Chitaldrug, Mysore a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST OF MAY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 hours.	Rainfall Last 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 30th ..	91.4	81.8	62	..	11.97	+1.22
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	105.2	9.8	68	..	1.98	+1.93
Do. 30th ..	105 4	83.3	17	..	1.98	+1.[illegible]
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	113.3	83.5	31	..	1.88	0.19
Rawalpindi ..	1 6.[illegible]	79.6	24	..	12.39	+0.63
Lahore ..	11 .[illegible]	[illegible]3 5	27	..	1 7[illegible]	-2.[illegible]
Hissar ..	[illegible]3.[illegible]	[illegible]5.2	2[illegible]	..	1.84	-1.4[illegible]
Ambala ..	1.1.6	[illegible].5	[illegible]9	..	2.79	-3. 1
Delhi ..	[illegible].0	80 4	38	..	0.85	-3.1[illegible]
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	112.6	93 4	30	..	0.90	-1 6
Mainpuri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi ..	113.6	89 8	33	..	1.48	-0.88
Cawnpore ..	111.8	[illegible]9.1	33	..	2 8	-0.88
Allahabad ..	114.4	91.2	27	..	1.68	-1.1
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						+1.13
Jacobabad ..	118.1	82.6	57	..	2.60	
Karachi ..	90 3	[illegible].1	78	..	1.49	-0.23
Ajmer ..	105.	80.4	47	..	0.84	-4.71
Jaipur ..	109.7	80.9	35	..	0.59	-1.64
Kotah ..	110.6	[illegible]7.0	42	..	0.05	-1.90
Mount Abu ..	86.0	69.4	64	..	2.62	+0.68
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	97.3	74.1	65	..	0	-0.6[illegible]
Dwarka ..	89.4	82.8	[illegible]7	..	0	-0.84
Veraval ..	8[illegible].	82.5	[illegible]4	..	0.04	[illegible]
Rajkot ..	102.8	7[illegible].3	75	..	0	-0.67
Bhavnagar Para ..	102 0	[illegible]0.4	60	..	0	-0.7[illegible]
Surat ..	9[illegible] 5	[illegible]2 4	6[illegible]	..	0	-0.5[illegible]
Ahmedabad ..	108.0	83.1	59	..	0	-0.52
Deesa ..	1[illegible] 6.[illegible]	[illegible]1.2	62	..	0	-0 73
Neemuch ..	104.3	79.1	60	..	1.11	-0.30
Indore ..	103.8	77.1	78	0.02	0.53	-1.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	103.9	85.8	51	..	2.41	-1.72
Saugor ..	10[illegible].6	83.2	35	..	2.08	-0.[illegible]2
Hosangabad ..	10[illegible].7	83.6	51	0.22	3.90	+1.36
Khandwa ..	100.5	80 6	49	..	2.29	+0.52
Akola ..	101.4	83.7	50	..	2.33	-0.29
Amraoti ..	103.1	85.1	60	..	0.55	-2.3[illegible]
Nagpur ..	103.6	79.2	69	..	0.76	-3.26
Chanda ..	109.7	77.0	69	..	1.38	-2.83
Raipur ..	110.7	86.3	44	..	1.25	-2.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	92.7	83.2	71	..	0	-1.8[illegible]
Ratnagiri ..	90.7	82.8	73	..	1.59	-0.59
Marmugoa ..	90.4	[illegible]9 0	77	0.08	3.03	-0.[illegible]3
Karwar ..	90.2	[illegible]2.1	73	..	6.03	+0.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	100.2	73.6	65	0.19	2.14	+0.14
Ahmednagar ..	93.[illegible]	72.6	64	..	3.06	+0.90
Poona ..	96.0	74.2	70	..	3.78	+0.87
Sholapur ..	102.[illegible]	76.3	69	..	8.91	+5.74
Bijapur ..	96.4	72.3	95	0 07	[illegible].17	+4.64
Belgaum ..	85.7	69.8	[illegible]3	..	8.53	+2.26
Aurangabad ..	9[illegible].9	73.7	72	0 64	3.14	+0.66
Nizamabad (Indur)	103 9	72.8	9[illegible]	2.80	6.40	+[illegible].86
Hyderabad ..	99.6	72.8	68	0 14	7.44	+3.47
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	90.5	75.7	90	1 86	13.06	+2 44
Calicut ..	86.4	70.[illegible]	91	0 2	16.48	-1.87
Cochin ..	89.0	74.4	9[illegible]	1 33	34 02	+8.12
Colombo ..	86.3	75.3	80	0 51	44.17	-4.09
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	107.3	[illegible]0 2	79	..	4.25	-4.53
Bellary ..	88.8	72 7	69	..	[illegible].96	+0. 2
Cuddapah ..	9[illegible].2	[illegible]9.[illegible]	[illegible]8	..	4.47	-2.7[illegible]
Madras ..	[illegible]7 1	[illegible] 6	61	..	9.92	-12.56
Bangalore ..	87.[illegible]	[illegible]9.7	76	..	[illegible].[illegible]8	+0.8[illegible]
Coimbatore ..	93 6	72.8	76	..	12.12	+2 24
Trichinopoly ..	100 6	75.8	72	0.78	18.94	-0.41
Negapatam ..	96.7	78.7	62	..	14.22	-16.41

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Waterman "12"	7	4	0
" Safety	10	8	0
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Baby Waterman	8	8	0
Cameron Safety	7	8	0
Conklin Safety	6	12	9
Alexandra	2	8	0
Gravity Stylo (Red)	3	0	0
Onoto	7	8	0
Wyvern (big with bands)	10	0	0
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Swan Clip	0	12	0
Waterman Clip	0	12	0
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NON-MOSLEM MINORITIES IN TURKEY,

THE OTTOMAN JEWS,

(By K. K. ATHAVALE.)

M. Pernot in his studies of non-Moslem minorities in Turkey, in the "Revue des deux Mondes" of Paris, makes the following pronouncement on the position of the Ottoman Jews:—In Turkey as everywhere else in the world, the events of the last few years have awakened the national spirit among the Jews. The Zionist movement, at first favoured by Germany and more recently by England, has been manifested in Constantinople in a particular form. An able propoganda is carried on by means of the Press, the platform and the cinema. The example of the Armenians and the Greeks, who, in order to guarantee the maintenance of their privileges, do not hesitate to invoke the intervention of foreign powers, has been impressed on the Jews as being most deserving of emulation, and they have been reminded that in the Treaty of Sevres for the first time in history, their existence as a nation has been officially recognised. That was only a beginning, but it behoved the Jews of Turkey to take time by the forelock and have themselves recognised by a clearly defined organic statute.

A few men of worth and authority placed themselves at the head of the movement, and on 1st May 1921, the Jewish delegates of Constantinople met at the Grand-Rabbiyat in the Constituent Assembly. The partisans of the reform forthwith proposed the elaboration of a charter, which would solemnly consecrate all the privileges accorded by the Sultans to the Israelitish communities of their empire, and transform such privileges into permanent and irrevokable rights, and finally assure them an international guarantee. There was a heated discussion between the promoters of the new organic statute and the defenders of the old order of things. It did not end in any formal conclusion at the first meeting, and, in the month of October, when I left Constantinople, the question, still under debate, had not been solved.

As a matter of fact the Jewish community of Turkey has represented, upto recent times, a docile and loyal element as regards the Empire. The ill-treatment inflicted on the Israelites by the Greeks in the newly occupied territories appears to have strengthened these sentiments still more. From the Thrace, from Smyrna, and from other towns in Asia Minor were seen reflowing towards Constantinople a great number of Jews of every class, but particularly those of small means: They fled before the annoyances and exactions which the Greeks, even before they had time to instal themselves in these localities hastened to inflict on them. In the estimation of the Jews, comparison between the arrogance and the cupidity of the Greeks and the tolerant indifference of the Turks, could only lie to the infinite advantage of the latter. Thus we see at Constantinople Israelites of every condition taking the side of the Empire and bearing testimony, when necessary, of their attachment to the Ottoman institutions, and even their friendship for the Turkish nation.

THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

Nevertheless, even in European Turkey, the nationalists, the Zionists, and the Palestinians continue to agitate for independence. They get from abroad encouragement and subsidies. The Zionist Congress of the world, which met at Carlsbad during the opening days of September (21), could not fail to intensify the separatist movement in Turkey. Touching this movement and its origins, and future, I wished to know the opinion of a Jewish gentleman of Constantinople as the most competent to enlighten me, from his high position within and without the community, his extensive connections, and his long experience of things Oriental.

"The condition and the organisation of the Jews," said he to me "differed profoundly according as they were established in countries, whose civilization was superior, equal, or inferior to theirs. In Holland, England, and France, the Jews should tend to assimilate with surroundings of the place where they lived; in Poland, in Russia and in the Balkans, they were on the contrary led or constrained to isolate themselves from their surroundings, either to assure a better existence, or to resist measures of ostracism and acts of persecution. When we came to Turkey we found there, as the dominant element, a people less civilized than us, proud of their military successes, and jealous of their political hegemony, but also, by the same token, affable, just, and tolerant. Life to us was relatively easy in this country. We had privileges, and guarantees sufficiently large to assure the maintenance of our religious and ethnic traditions. Both privileges and guarantees were generally respected. Never have we had to complain about the Turks as the Armenians have had to. When we have suffered, we have suffered with the Turks neither more nor less than they. That will explain to you why, to-day, most of us refuse to countenance the movement which is working in favour of separation.

"But the Jews of Turkey come from two sources, and belong to two distinct civilizations. The 'Sephardim,' who came from Portugal, Spain, and the south of France, are attached to the West and the Latin civilization. They speak a sort of Pidgin Spanish. The 'Askenazim' originally came from Central or Eastern Europe. They speak a jargon of broken German and are strongly attaracted by German culture.

"Constantinople alone contained 80,000 Jews before the war, of which not more than 8,000 were 'Askenazim.' Since the armistice immigration has increased the number to 100,000 but this addition has not sensibly modified the proportion between the two elements composing it: the 'Askenazim' representing not more than 10 per cent. of the total Jewish population of the capital. This minority was, naturally, very much favoured by the German authorities, as long as their occupation lasted. Even now they receive from Berlin official support and important subsidies. For the rest, they are active, restless, and assertive, and likely to give to the outside world the impression of being more important and more powerful than they are actually; lastly by reason of their very origin and the struggles they had to make in the past, the 'Askenazim' are combative, while the 'Sephardim' follow in all questions the way of conciliation and peace.

LATIN JEWS.

"And yet, the 'Sephardim,' or the Latin Jews, as they call themselves, form in the Israelitish community of Constantinople the most important factor, in quantity as well as in quality. They have the majority in the 'Mixed Council' which assists the Grand Rabbi, and for a stronger reason they have it in the Regional Committee of the Universal Israelitish Alliance, which counts only three 'Askenazim' out of a board of 20 members. The Latin Jews belong to the highest social classes, and many of them hold important positions in banking, commerce, and the administration. Most of the 'Askenazim' are either small shop-keepers, or brokers and servants.

The Latin Jews are all partisans of 'assimilation' and they have adopted for programme, the well-known formula:—'Emancipation of the Jews in the countries of their residence.'' That does not mean that they are not Zionists. All Jews are Zionists, at least in the sense that all desire that a Jewish 'foyer' or centre should be created in the world, and by preference in the country which was the cradle of the race. At Carlsbad, the organisers of the Congress had declared that they would make no distinction between the 'Sephardim' and the 'Askenazim.' And yet difference there is and it consists in this that the 'Sephardim,' although making the vow for the creation of the Jewish Home in Palestine, do not acknowledge, either the opportunity of a Jewish State, or the advantage which the Israelites of the whole world will find in renouncing the different nationalities they have adopted, in order to become the citizens of this new State.

If they rejected Zionism 'en bloc', the Latin Jews would evidently provide good sport thereby to the 'Askenazim,' who were avowed separatists, and desired that the question—"Zionism or anti-Zionism" should serve for the platform at the next Council election. Already, thanks to analogous tactics, the pitched battle which took place about the eligibility of non-Ottoman jews for election to the Council ended a few years ago in the resignation of the Grand Rabbi, Nahoum Haim, the energetic defender of the Latin tendency, and more particularly of the French influence among the Jewish communities of Turkey. This experience has made the Latin Jews more reserved, and, if we might say so, more opportunist than before. Feeling assured about their majority, they abstain from all provokation, are always ready to make a few concessions necessary for the maintenance of the good understanding, and, in a word, are content to defend a position, which, notwithstanding the insistance of some foreign interventions, does not appear to be seriously menaced up to the present day

"It is sufficient if I tell you that neither integral Zionism, nor even thoughtless nationalism, has any great chance of prevailing in the heart of our community. We have not the same reasons as the Greeks and the Armenians for desiring total independence and absolute separation from the Turks. Our national aspirations are not directed in the same sense as those of the Christians, and have not the same object in view. At the most we will ask at the proper time that our special position and historic privileges be formally guranteed by the Great Powers when they decide the fate of the Orient."

I have collected other opinions, and they all go to confirm the above views. It appears to me that the Jews of Constantinople, and generally those of the Leant, are awaiting as patient and unimpassioned observers, the results of the enterprise pursued with a common effort in Palestine by the leaders of the Zionist movement and the official agents of the British Government. The accord between the former and the latter is no mystery. At Carlsbad, Mr. Clerk, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty with the Czecho-Slovakia Republic, himself inaugurated the opening of the Zionist Congress by pronouncing a warm discourse and by reading the declaration of 2nd November 1917 (Mr. now Earl Balfour's declaration), which is considered as their Charter by the Zionists. At the same Congress, Dr. Weismann delivered an enthusiastic eulogy on the work accomplished by the English Governor, Sir Herbert Samuel, who, he added, was their friend.

Even with such powerful protection, the Zionists obtained in Palestine only a meagre success. The Mussalmans and the Christians, who, together, form a very great majority of the population, rebelled against the Jewish hegemony which the British authorities essayed to impose on them. English financial magnates, who, in the beginning had appeared to interest themselves in the exploitation of Palestine, recoiled before the enormity of the necessary expenses and the uncertainty of the probable results. A disagreement arose between the Englishmen of the 'Jewish Colonisation Association,' the 'National Fund,' the 'Anglo-Palestinian Bank', and the American Zionists who were backing M. Brandeis. The latter claimed to freely dispose of the sums received in America for the 'Kerem Ayessod' (Restauration Fund), while the Britishers required that the control of such funds should be vested in an executive of seven members, sitting permanently in London. Lastly, the Jewish emigration itself did not find its allotted part in the new organisation. At the end of May in 1921, Dr. Caleb, official representative of Zionism in Turkey, declared that since the beginning of the year they had been able to send to Palestine only about 8 to 9,000 emigrants; "hundreds of thousands of other Jews" he added, "were waiting with impatience for their turn to appear in order to consecrate to the service of the mother-country all the wild energy with which they were animated." But precisely those who were waiting for their turn, without ever seeing its coming, created around them an atmosphere of discontent and doubt. Before triumphing at Constantinople, Zionism should first obtain at Jerusalem such a success as would respond to the hopes it had raised.

H. Barton, M. L. C., Bengal, addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India at, Madras, appealed to the audience to wake up lest their children be without employment and become outlaws of the country. He said their selection of leaders was unwise as they (leaders) in the past entered into open warfare among themselves to aspire to the chief positions. The community became disgusted and therefore wanted men whom they could trust.

BOMBAY LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

AN EPISODE.

In the last issue of the "Indian Social Reformer," Mr. K. Natarajan publishes the following article signed by himself:—

As the discussion in the Subjects Committee of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference on the subject of Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment has been commented upon in the Press, it is desirable to state exactly what happened. Mr. Deole (of the Servants of India Society) and myself had given in the following for the consideration of those in charge of drafting resolutions two or three days before the Conference:

From Messrs. K. Natarajan and C. S. Deole.

That this Conference places on record its deep regret at the circumstances in which it has been found necessary to prosecute and imprison such a great-souled patriot as Mr. Gandhi, and earnestly represents to Government that the terms and conditions of his life in prison should be reduced and liberalised to the utmost extent compatible with the object of his incarceration, namely, the prevention of his participating in political propaganda.

Not having heard anything about the matter, I asked Mr. N. M. Joshi at the Conference on the first day, what had become of our resolution. He said: "I will put you on the Subjects Committee. You can propose it there."* I asked "What are the chances of its acceptance?" Mr. Joshi replied "You may get some support." 'Only some?," I asked. He smiled and said nothing.

As soon as the Subjects Committee met, I went up to Mr. Sastri, who was in the chair, and said I should like to have priority for my resolution. He read it and remarked that it was very carefully worded. I next showed it to Sir D. E. Wacha who was sitting by the Chairman. I do not remember Sir Dinshah's exact words but I understood him to be distinctly opposed to anything being brought forward on the subject. I went to my place and formally asked for priority. It was opposed by Mr. Samarth, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and one of two others, whereupon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked for a ruling from the chair as to whether resolutions not on the printed paper of the Reception Committee, could not be moved in the Subjects Committee. The Chairman replied that any question might be brought forward, whether or not it was included in the draft resolutions of the Reception Committee, but he suggested that, in view of the opposition of some members, I should not press the motion for priority, as I might thereby be imperilling the chances "perhaps, of a unanimous acceptance" of my resolution, if it came in due course, after the printed resolutions had been disposed of.

So I waited till the end, and was then asked to move my resolution. Briefly, my arguments were as follows: The trial and conviction of the Mahatma was the most stirring event during the past two months in the Presidency. The Conference cannot pass it by in silence. The Mahatma himself was a great-souled patriot and believed to be such by a great many people. Whatever the rights or wrongs of the matter, his imprisonment was a matter of deep regret. I explained that, in my opinion, both the Mahatma and Government had committed mistakes. The Mahatma should have accepted the generous terms offered by the Viceroy in December last; he should have supported more fully the Malaviya Conference's efforts to bring about a Round Table Conference; he should not have sent the ultimatum to the Viceroy. On the Government side, I said the mistake was in arresting him when the offensive parts of the Ahmedabad programme had been abandoned and the Mahatma was striving, and had largely succeeded, to replace it by a social, constructive programme, that of Bardoli. If they had taken action after the Ahmedabad Congress, they would have been justified but there was no justification for prosecuting him after Bardoli. The Government of India had itself suspended the order of arrest on receiving news of the Bardoli resolutions, and the Delhi resolutions made practically no difference, as the Mahatma had immediately after the All-India Congress Committee meeting persuaded the Provincial Committees not to make use of the power extended to them at Delhi in the two matters of picketing of foreign cloth shops and individual civil disobedience.

As for the second part of my resolution, I pointed out that the Mahatma must come out some day and it would be a loss to the country and to the world if the restrictions imposed on him were such as to impair his health or prevent his keeping himself informed of the important movements of the time. As soon as I sat down, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad rose and opposed the resolution strongly. His points were, so far as I can remember, these: Mr. Gandhi's mistakes were much earlier and greater than I had stated. The starting of Non-cooperation was itself a mistake. Government had been extremely patient and forbearing. They had to uphold peace and order which were menaced by his activities. The resolution reflected upon the Government action though it was cleverly worded. As for the second part, Sir Chimanlal said, Mr. Gandhi had his accustomed food, was well looked after, and books and newspapers were allowed him. When Sir Chimanlal finished, the Chairman remarked both sides were now before the Committee. Further speeches would only create bad blood. He would, therefore, call upon me to reply, and then take votes on the resolution. I made a brief reply in which I said I had not meant to give an exhaustive list of the mistakes of Mahatma Gandhi or Government, and that if the Committee would not accede even to an expression of regret as proposed, they would show that they were out of touch with the country, and should then think that I had made a mistake in believing that something could be done to smooth the way to a friendly understanding between Liberals and Congressmen. I said that I was glad to be assured that the Mahatma was allowed books and newspapers, which went to meet the second part of my resolution a large way. The resolution was thrown out by a large majority.

Before concluding, I may refer to two other matters. On the printed paper of resolutions put before the Subjects Committee was one, which was passed by the Conference.

This Conference declares its staunch adherence to the policy of attaining Self-Government by constitutional means, and is of opinion that towards that end, it is essential that law and order and security of life and property should be maintained in the country by all legitimate means.

I pointed out that this was really giving a *carte blanche* to the Executive to take the law in its own hands, in view of what had been in the presidential address itself of abuse of power. I, therefore, moved to amend the resolution so as to emphasise the necessity of taking care, while taking measures to protect life and property, not to let them degenerate into indiscriminate repression. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad opposed this strongly and my amendment was defeated. Sir Chimanlal also strongly opposed Mr. Abhyanker's attempt to bring up the question of the recent extension of the definition of Sedition in the Penal Code by the Bombay Government, to include disaffection to Indian rulers. Apart from the constitutional principle, which will have to be soon settled, these facts show that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad acted in the Subjects Committee throughout as a member of the Bombay Government.

*Mr. Deole was not put on the Subject Committee.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ideally law is always expected to work in harmony with justice. But, there are occasions, when there is complete divorce between the two. The Land Acquisition Act is one such law that militates against justice and equity. As at present framed, interpreted and operated, it could better be entitled Land Confiscation Act than Land Acquisition Act. The absurd, unjust and inequitable character of the Act is brought into wide open by the fight of Mulshi, though even before, the Act was doing the same harm to the people at large. Laws are there for the administration of justice. Laws therefore must be the expression of the public opinion prevailing at a particular time. Laws must have popular sanction behind them, although they are only "commands of an authorised public organ, acting within the sphere of its legal competence." As Holland has it, Law "is a general rule of external human action enforced by a sovereign political authority." In respect of the Land Acquisition Act, these external tests are generally satisfied, but the mainspring that gives every law a moral force is utterly lacking. It may be argued that, when the Act was passed there was no such thing as public opinion and Government took all possible care to make it as equitable and just as possible. We believe in this and do not question the motive, especially when we have an assurance from the Hon. Mr. Bliss, in the following words. While introducing the amendment of 1894, he said:—

"It is not intended that the Act shall be used for the acquisition of land for any company, in which the public has merely an indirect interest and of the works carried out by which the public can make no direct use. The Act cannot, therefore, be put in motion for the benefit of such a company as a spinning or a weaving company or an iron foundry, for although the works of such companies are distinctly 'likely to be useful to the public', it is not possible to predicate of them 'the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use' them, a condition precedent to the acquisition of the land laid down in Section 41. It is important that the public should understand that the Act shall not be used in furtherance of private speculations."

In the face of this declaration, one inclined to ask the several questions: Is Mulshi project a public purpose? Is it directly useful to the public? Is it not a private speculation? Among other things, Section 41 provides for the satisfaction of the Local Government, with 'the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work.' The Government seems to have construed 'direct 'use to the public' too liberally, for how could they otherwise restrict the use of the electrical energy, only to the local authorities and any mill, tramway, railway and other companies? Thus both the spirit and the letter of this Act run counter to the application, even if we take the Act as it stands. When we proceed, therefore, to show the many flaws in it, it will merely appear ridiculous. The Government proposes to amend the Act, but the proposals as we know them, will not bring about any material change. If the Government are really awake to the faulty character of the Act, it must be drastically dealt with. It must be brought into line with the English law and then alone it is to any good.

The central defect of this Act. is that it is of a very irresponsible nature. The Act has given almost autocratic powers to the Collector, i.e. the land acquiring officer for the purposes of the Act. Public purpose is nowhere defined. Once the local Government is satisfied with any proposal as a work in the interest of the public, the local Government and the company come to an agreement. While commenting upon the section whice purports to be this Cambell says that it is against the spirit of the Act to go in for the evidence of the owner of the land, to be acquired. The Collector is merely to notify at places he thinks fit that such and such land is to be acquired for a public perpose. The collector to settle what the compensation to be. If the owners have anything to say, the collector gives them a day for hearing of complaints. Then the collector need not wait for taking possession of the land, till the owner is indemnified. If the owner objects to possession being taken the collector should use his magistrate's powers and forcibly, take possession. If the owner acquirces in the decision of the collector, it is well and good. If not, then he is to file a complaint against it in the District Court, within a period of six weeks. There mostly the matter ends. But, it is open for the owner to go to the High Court, if he desires. All this procedure is contained in the first thirty-seven sections of the Act. The Act operates generally in the same way in respect of a public purpose or a company's purpose. But, certain more things are requisite in regard to a company the Government makes it sure that the Company's work is likely to be useful to the public and an agreement between the Company and the Secretary of State for India is signed. This is the summary of the fifty-five sections of the Lord Acquisition Act. The following may, therefore, be enumerated as outstandings defects of the Act:—

(a) The owner of the land counts for nothing, while deciding upon a public purpose.

(b) There is no limit to the area that may be acquired. In theory, therefore, a whole district, province or the whole country may be acquired!

(c) The Government is free from the responsibility of providing lands and homes for those dispossessed.

(d) The same person determines the compensation, who acquires the lands.

(e) Compensation does not pre-cede occupation but follows.

It is really surprising, how the Government did not think of amending the Act for the last thirty years. The case mainly seems to be that the victions of the Act, were not educated people. The amendments that Government has in view do not seems to be that the victims of the Act, A moment therefore must be set on foot to get the Act amended in the way, recommended by the Bassein and Pen conferences. It is the duty of those in the Local councils and the Legislative Assembly to move in the matter and we hope that they will not fail to do so. The Non-cooperators cannot start the agitation as they are not in the Councils. The Maharastra conference resolutions merely suggest amendments and do not recommend the same to the Government! But, this public work could be taken up by the Co-operators as well.—Yours, etc.

T. V. PARVATE.

A RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 30.

It is reported from Mysore that E. J. Eldred, a young driver who was in charge of passenger train which left Mysore at 7-30 a.m. yesterday for Arsikere, was accidentally and fatally shot near Navinakere station while the train was in motion, the cause of death being accidental discharge of his own gun which he had with him in the engine loaded. As soon as the news reached railway head office, another driver and engine were despatched to the place of accident.

IMPORTANCE OF LIBRARIES,

(From a Correspondent.)

NARSINGPUR, May 30

The anniversary of the public library was held here on the 20th instant. Baboo Gavindass of Jubbulpore presided. The president described the part the libraries played in development of European mind and gave consideration information about the extent and condition of libraries in ancient and medaeval India. He showed how much of our classical and vernacular literature was lost during the stormy days of the mutiny. In the end he appealed to the national workers who have succeeded in capturing the Municipalties and District Councils to open libraries in headquarters of every district and by circulating library system to send books and papers at least in those villages who have the district council schools. He suggested that teachers should be given extra pay to gather villagers in the evening and read to them books and papers. If this system is brought into existence the Indian mind will be intellectually raisel to a level with that of the masses of other countries.

DACOITIES NEAR CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 30

A number of dacoities are reported to have taken place during the last three days in 24 Purgunnas at villages not far from Calcutta. On Sunday night about a dozen of upcountry dacoits raided a house in village Titaghur twelve miles from Calcutta. While leaving with the booty the police opposed them and captured 6 men.

The same night another dacoity was committed in village Atapara eight miles north of Calcutta. The police and villagers offered stout resistance. During the fight several men on both sides were wounded. One dacoit was captured. Several house breaking implements, an electric torch and a charge battery meant to open iron safes were found in his possession.

A third dacoity was committed in a village Agarpa about eighteen miles east of Calcutta. There also the villagers offered opposition and wounded a dacoit with a fish spear. The dacoits however succeeded in carrying off their wounded comrade with a booty of Rs. 5000.

A fourth dacoity was committed on the following night in a neighbouring village. The vilagers were intimidated and the dacoit lecamped unopposed with Rs 3,000. No arrests have yet been made in the last two cases.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS:

Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarked:—

"This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable" ..... "The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisement purposes.

TRY

The Bombay Chronicle
HAS A WORLD-WIDE CIRCULATION
AND REPAYS
THE ADVERTISERS BEST.

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Powder,
Annas 14 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

Nice Pocket Calendar Free.
ONE Nice Pocket Calendar for 1922 and our Perfumery and Medicine Catalogues will be sent gratis and post free. Please mention this paper and write very clearly. Apply sharp—
S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

OTTO-DE-ROSE NO A 1.
An Ideal Perfume for Handkerchief. Scientifically made at our Laboratory Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas, etc. Price one dram glass stoppered phial. Rs. 2-8 per V. P. P.
S. PAUL and CO., Perfumers.
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

HIGH CLASS SUN PROTECTORS
(Guaranteed Medicated.)

"Amulet" Smoked			Rs.	6 8
Do. Amber			"	13 0
Wilson Goggles			"	6 0
Do. Amber			"	7 0
Chuste Goggles			"	6 0
Do. Amber			"	7 0
Speedwell (Double Colour Glass Protector			"	15 0
Do. Amber			"	14 0
Veronica Amber Glass Protector			"	20 0
Gold Medal Camp Cot			"	10 0

Messrs. LOVELUCK & Co.,
P. B. 280 MADRAS.

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE
Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps Flour & Oil mills Lathes, Drilling machines. Rice hullers, Shaftings pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.
Eruch. D Engineer & Coy
364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last world in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joins, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.
GANDHI CALENDAR 4 As.

WHYTE COMMITTEE PROPOSALS.

DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS AND ELECTORAL RULES.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 31.

Dealing with the question of the excluding areas, the Committee accept the proposals of the Local Government in their entirety, the effect of which will be that the Shan States and the areas to which Cachin Tribes Regulation 1895, Chin Hills Regulations 1896 and Arakas Hill District Laws Regulation 1916 apply should be excluded. The Committee is satisfied that the difficulties of holding elections in them are almost insuperable and that their inhabitants are not politically advanced. They therefore, recommend that while these areas should not be excluded from the scope of the Government of India Act, the Franchise should for the present not be extended to them.

DIVISIONS OF FUNCTIONS.

Turning to the divisions of functions, the Committee accept the proposals of the Local Government containing in their note of October 25th 1921. Regarding political charges they affirm that the transfer of these subjects to the provincial list should take place as soon as the necessary adjustments been made. All these proposals would entail an enquiry into the financial considerations which are inseparable from them. The Committee suggests that the Local Government should be entrusted with fuller powers in dealing with the question of rice control and recommend the transfer of (1) Salt, (2) Forests (3) European and Anglo-Indian Education, (4) Regulation of betting and gambling, (5) prevention of cruelty to animals, (6) protection of wild birds and animals, (7) control of dramatic performances and Cinematograph. The list of provincial subjects in addition to those already recommended by the Local Government the Committee do not agree with the suggestion to exclude the port of Rangoon from the list of Major Ports. The Rangoon Development Trust is mainly concerned with management and development of Government Estate in Rangoon and should be treated as reserved subject.

Finally the committee recommend that the number of representatives from Burma to the Indian Legislature should remain unchanged and did not agree with, Mr. Ginwala that the elected members from Burma on the Legislative Assembly should be considerably increased. Continuing the Committee states for the Council of State we recommend that the existing classes of electors remain unchanged, but that the minium qualification on the basis of land revenue payment should be Rs. 300 per annum instead of Rs. 1,000 and the minium income-tax qualification Rs. 3,090 instead of Rs. 3,000. In the case of the Legislative Assembly we accept the arguments on which the decision to adopt direct election of Indian Members on the Indian Legislature was based. The indirect franchise in Burma was never regarded as more than a stop-gap and we consider that it should not be retained in its place. We propose the following qualifications: (a) Payment in the previous year of Land Revenue of an amount not less than Rs. 100 for Lower Burma and Rs. 50 for Upper Burma (b) Assessment in the previous year to Income-Tax (c) The payment in Upper Burma in the previous year of that *Hamdea* not less than Rs. 25 (d) Being qualified as an elector for the Burma constituency of the Council of State it will that we have here adopted as the primary basis of the franchise the payment of a minimum in Land Revenue we have already put forward strong arguments against the adoption of this basis for the wider franchise for the Provincial Legislative Council. These arguments are not applicable in anything like the same degree to the present proposal and we anticipate little difficulty in the preparation of the electoral roll on this basis for the Legislative Assembly. Moreover, if we have excluded payment of Land Revenue as one of the basis of franchise for the Legislative Assembly we should have excluded from the roll a large number of residents in the rural districts engaged in agriculture who on broad political grounds are entitled to the franchise. We have adopted that *Hameda* in Upper Burma because with the exception Mandalay, and Maymyo income-tax is not there levied and we consider that it is necessary to enfranchise certain classes of householders who if they have lived in other would probably have been included in the income-tax assessment. If their recommendations are adopted we would prescribe the same qualifications for the electorate for the Burma European Constituency for which Assessment for income-tax is at present the sole qualification.

In conclusion the Committee records special obligations to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the officers of the Burma Government for the great assistance they have given them.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

The Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State dated 31st March 1922, on the Burma Reform Scheme in first place assumes that the rules under the Act will be referred to Parliament. And further that the best-time for elections in October and the first budget under the reforms would be in April 1923. Discussing the electoral rules the despatch with reference to the many and large areas which the Reforms Committee would exclude from franchise considers the proposals too drastic and would exclude many who are fully capable of exercising franchise. Therefore, all these areas should be included in appropriate constituencies the Government of India accept the Committee's proposals regarding women's franchise. They add that with respect to eligibility of women for election to Legislative Councils the Governor should have descretion as to the acceptance of any resolution passed by the Legislature. In this respect the Reforms Committee propose that in plural constituencies plumping should not be allowed. The Local Government urged non-acceptance of this suggestion. The despatch of the Government of India supports the Local Government with respect to communal representation. The Government of India find difficulty in accepting the distribution of seats allotted to *karens* and have revised this. The despatch agrees with the Committee in rejecting any attempt to establish Indian communal constituencies throughout the province and that communal representation of Indians be confined to the Urban constituencies were their numbers justify such representation. The Government of India accept the Committee's proposals with the modification as regards Mandalay of increase to four Indian seats as recommended by the Local Government. The Despatch modifies the definition of Indian so as to exclude Indians who have definitely severed their connection with India and are really domiciled in Burma.

Sir William Vincent dissents from these proposals regarding Indian representation. Regarding franchise the Despatch accepts the Committees proposals generally for qualification. The Government of India further consider that immigrants of agricultural and labouring classes should not be en-franchised as having no state in the province. The despatch discusses in detail the effects of the franchise proposals on the various constituencies and concludes that entry on capitation tax roll should qualify for a vote whether man pays married rate or not. The Government of India further accept the assessment to income tax as qualification for vote which will mainly affect women and they consider payment of Rs. 20 land revenue minimum qualification. Under that head the despatch agress with the Committee and the Local Government that residential qualification not necessary for candidature for rural constituency and accepts the Committee's proposals regarding distribution of seats in Urban and Rural Constituencies with certain modifications. With reference to European representation the Government of India propose increasing the number suggested by the Committee from one to three. Regarding special constituencies and representation of special interests by nomination the Government of India do not consider seat for the backward tracts necessary. They propose representation of mining and planting industries and labouring classes. The Despatch proposes an additional five members of Legislative Assembly who would be nominated by the Governor in any way he thought proper. The Government of India accepts the Committees proposals regarding the electoral rules for the Assembly and the Council of State. In Conclusion the despatch again refers to the need for prompt action in order to get the elections held in October next and trust the Secretary of State will be able to accord sanction to the Government of India's proposals at an early date.

GOAN STEWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I, as a Goan, must thank you for the concluding portion of your editorial note on "Our Lascars" endorsing as I do your remarks on the whole Indian crew. I have had considerable knowledge of the work of Goan stewards in the service of the P. and O. and other shipping companies. Up to lately no one has had anything but high praise for these humble servants in the shipping world, and I quite agree with you that it is hard to believe that these men would act so cowardly as reported by Reuter. Their magnificent behaviour during the war belies such conduct as alleged in these conflicting reports cabled to us.

For some time past an insidious campaign was directed against the employment of these men in the P. and O. Company. Strange to say that this apparent intrigue was launched soon after the termination of the war. To my knowledge there were hundreds of instances in which these men behaved like heroes under the most dangerous circumstances. I may note that they experienced some very cowardly actions against themselves by Europeans which refrain from making public at present.

The insidious campaign I allude to, was directed to oust these men from the service of the P. and O. Company, and it is a regrettable and a disagreeable fact to note that the P. and O. Company actually sent away 75 per cent. of these men from its service to make room for European Stewards. The peculiar behaviour of the Company in this matter hardly needs comment.

As regards the imputation against these men in the disaster of "S.S. Egypt," as cabled by Reuter, we must await further particulars before we pronounce judgment on their behaviour. Meanwhile let me assure you that the Goan sea-faring class feels greatly indebted to you for your sympathetic remarks.—Yours, etc.

P. V.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May, 31.

Monsoon conditions are gradually establishing temselves on Malabar coast, and moderate rainfall has reappeared there. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Assam, North Hyderabad and Malabar and in Upper Burma, Bengal and South-east Madras. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccant Mysore and North Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three,, quarter of an inch, Tavoy, Myitkyina, Bhambo, and Tezpur a half, Dibugarh three, Gauhati one, Dhubri two, Silchar one a half, Cherrapunji two, Cox's Bazzar one and half, Mymensingh and Dinajpur three quarters, Calcutta, Berhampore, Balasore and Ahmadangar a half, Nizamabad three, Mangalore and Cochin one and a half, Trichinopoly three quarters, Ootacamund one and a half, Kodaikanal a half. Temperature is high in the Gangetic Plains.

Forecast:—No large change.

BURMA REFORMS.

STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

QUESTION OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

The report of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs for session 1922, gives the result of the Committee's consideration of the draft rules prepared by the Indian Government to give effect to the decision to constitute Burma a Governor's Province within the meaning of the Government of India Act.

The report says the draft rules as approved by the Committee, represent, in all essentials, the proposals of the Government of Burma. The Committee fully recognise the care with which the Indian Government examined the case, and do not overlook the fact that the adoption of the modifications proposed by the Indian Government would probably have resulted in a scheme more perfect theoretically, but they are impressed with the importance of adhering, as closely as possible, to the advice of the Committee which was entrusted with special investigation and authority, which will be primarily responsible for the successful working of the Reform Scheme and which has the full knowledge of local conditions.

The Committee's reason for not accepting the Indian Government's proposal of three seats for Europeans on the Legislative Council is that non-official Europeans are already represented by other seats. As regards the empowering of the Council to remove the sex disqualification the candidature Committee justify this on the ground of the unanimity with which it was supported and the undoubted fact that the position of women in Burma is materially different from that of the women in India.

The Committee's acceptance of the recommendation to transfer "Forests" to the jurisdiction of the Ministers of Burma is tempered with misgiving, and they point out the heavy-responsibility thereby laid on the Ministers in view of the extreme importance of the forests of Burma to the general prosperity of the province.

The Draft Rules will be the business of the House of Commons when it resumes on June 12th, and the India Office vote is taken on June 15th.

RANGOON PAPER COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May, 31.

The "Rangoon Times" publishes the summary of reforms scheme supplied by the Director of Publicity with comments upon it. The same summary is published in other papers in English and Burmese.

The "Rangoon Gazette" is pleased on the speedy decision of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in view of past delays and notes that the local Government's view is almost completely adopted rather than the Government of India's views. It says the scheme provides a large measures of political advancement fulfilling the Lieutenant Governor's recent forecast of a very liberal constitution. The franchise of the electorate of two and a half millions only will astonish outsiders, while additional transferred subjects will be watched with interest in India. Opportunities offer Burma seldom to fail to the lot of small countries and Burma is invited to join in the march of freedom and progress.

"The "Rangoon Daily News," which adopts the Congress attitude, thinks the scheme should be hailed with delight as a fair instalment on the path of allaying Self-government within the Empire. The paper adds "It now lies with political organisation in Burma and leaders to enlighten the people regarding liberality of measure granted to Burma and expect them to co-operate with the Government to make reforms a success."

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

CENTENARY OF MARTIN'S ACT.

The Bill introduced in the British Parliament by Richard Martin in 1820 and finally passed into law in 1822 was the first of the series of measures taken in Great Britain for the protection of animals and birds from the rapacity and cruelty of a certain section of men.

Richar Martin, whom King George IV, out of his usual jocular humour used to call "Humanity Dick," was born of a family settled near Galway in Ireland. At the age of twenty-two he entered Parliament. When he first introduced his Bill for the protection of animals he was ridiculed and his Bill was thrown out. The introduction of such a Bill however marked a unique epoch in the political history of England for that evoked in all Englishmen a sense of their responsibility and duty towards the animal creation. For two years Martin struggled in the Parliament to carry his Bill through, till at last in 1822 his famous Act called Martin's Act was passed. This Act was the inspiration of all subsequent legislation of its kind. Since then Animals were acknowledged to have rights and legislation could be introduced if there was a spokesman for them. As a result of Richard Martin's activities the Metropolitan Police Act of 1833 was passed which prohibited bullbaiting, dog and cock fighting within five miles of Temple Bar. Later there were improvements made upon the original Act in 1849 and 1854 and in 1900. The Wild Birds in Captivity Act took a distinct step forward in the direction and in 1911 the Animals'. Protection Act made another remarkable advance.

The centenary of that eminent Humanist naturally falls this year and the Bombay Humanitarian League has resolved to celebrate the centenary at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday 3rd June at 6 p.m. Mr. K. Natrajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" will preside.

SITUATION IN BALASINOR

POLICE AND MILITARY EXCESSES.

RESPECTABLE CITIZENS PUBLICLY FLOGGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The situation in Balasinor State has taken a serious turn during the last four days due to high-handed acts of the Nawab Saheb and his officials. It will be remembered that the people of Balasinor Hindus and Mussalmans feeling highly aggrieved by the general policy of administration adopted by the Diwan, Mr. Narandas Mehta, and recent repressive acts such as the prohibition of the holding of the third session of the Balasinor Political Conference, the prohibition of all public activities, the arrests of some prominent workers, the launching of security proceedings against them and their treatment in jail, called a general "hartal" on the 22nd instant, as a mark of protest. One shop was specially kept open for the poor and needy. As the situation did not improve and the authorities all along assumed an aggressive attitude, the hartal was continued from day to day.

On the 27th Mr. Vallavbhai J. Patel, who was at Anand, on receiving reports about the seriousness of the situation, instructed Mr. Mohanlal K. Pandya, well-known Satyagrahi of Gujrat and President of the Second Balasinor State Conference, to proceed to Balasinor with his message for the people. Mr. Vallavbhai Patel in his message, among other things expressed his disapprobation of the "hartal" and earnestly appealed to the people to open the shops. Mr. Mohanlal Pandya reached Balasinore on the morning of the 28th, but was not allowed to enter the town. He saw the Diwan with Mr. Patel's letter and also wrote to the Nawab Saheb about the nature of his mission. He was thereupon permitted to enter the town. Mr. Pandya learnt the following facts in the town. On the morning of the 27th the town was placed under military occupation, the Nawab personally exercising full and unbridled military sway. The Nawab and a large party of officials and military police moved in the town and forced open the "hartal" by indiscriminate use of force. Sticks and canes were freely used by the party.

Over two hundred men including the Nagarsheth and several very respectable gentlemen were brutally assaulted and beaten. Some of these unfortunate people have received serious injuries and are now lying in a precarious condition. Not satisfied with this the Nawab ordered the forcible collection and burning of Khadi caps, cloths, etc. It is said on reliable authority that policemen raided the house of some respectable men and forcibly carried away Khadi cloth, including sadis. While this zulum was being perpetrated the town gates were all kept closed and the State Artillery placed in front of every gate. Policemen caused havoc, not sparing even young school boys. People could not go out of the town even to answer calls of nature. Bhangees were seated on public wells so as to prevent people from drawing water from them. In short the town presented a distressing scene of reign of terror.

MR. PANDYA EXPELLED.

While Mr. Pandya was moving in the town exhorting people to maintain absolute peace under any provocation, as advised by Mr. Patel, and seeing several men who were severely injured, he was suddenly arrested by the police and taken before the Nawab. The Nawab strongly reprimanded him for taking notes of the injured and forthwith ordered his expulsion from the town. Mr. Pandya's cloths were all searched and his papers and pamphlets seized by the Nawab. Mr. Pandya was then removed to the Sevalia Railway station escorted by two armed policemen. Mr. Manilal Mehta B. A., L. L. B., President Balasinor Lok Samaj, who was kept under surveillance for two days, Mr. Dalsukhbai Vakil, who was there to defend some accused in security proceedings, and Mr. Mohanlal V. Gandhi, B. A., L. L. B., who went there on the 27th were all expelled under the Nawab's orders on the 28th. Mr. Pandya states that the relations between the State and the people have been strained almost to a breaking point. Having received a message, the Godhra Congress Committee have arranged for medical assistance and the Civil Surgeon, Godhra, has proceeded to Balasinor at their request.

PEOPLE CANED MERCILESS.

The following statement of affairs at Balaspior is signed by some inhabitants of the place:—

The telegram published in Bombay papers of the 29th instant, regarding Balasinore affairs were sent purposely by the State authorities to mislead the general public. It is quite false that there was any disagreement between the Hindu and Mahomedan subjects. The Hartal was observed not only by all the shop-keepers but even the artizans, the carpenters ,blacksmiths, barbers and others. It was a peaceful hartal and there was no likelihood of any sort of trouble. The Diwan, however, tried to create some trouble and he got an application signed by a dozen Muslims against the hartal. He, also, got a leaflet issued signed by 3 Mahomedans who were not shop-keepers. The shop-keepers kept one shop open every day to enable the poor and the needy to purchase food stuff. It was not true that this system was discontinued. The Mahomedans were on the contrary in sympathy with the hartal. The hartal was observed on account of the general grievances of the people against the state and the people expected that the authorities would not be obstinate but would try to redress the said grievances. There was a feast at the Diwan's house on the 26th instant and the Nawab and some other Mahomedans were issued a *jahernama* and served a copy therefrom 10-30 p.m. to 12-30 p.m. The Nawab issued a *jahernama* and served a copy thereof to Mr. Manilal Mehta. The *jahernama* called upon the people to break the hartal as early as possible else drastic steps would be taken. It further stated that people found dangerous would be interned and that the town would be in his charge from next morning. No steps were taken either by the Nawab or the Diwan to conciliate the people. They were not even asked personally to break the hartal. On the 28th instant no opportunity was given to them to reconsider the decision after the issue of the *jahernama* and all of a sudden the town gates were kept closed next morning. No one was allowed to go to the tank and also to the fields for the call of nature. From 5 a.m. guards were posted at the residence of Mr. Manilal and he was not allowed to leave the place. No-one was allowed to see him. He was after a time asked to go out of the house which was locked after he came out. Mr. Dalsukhbhai Vakeel and other inmates of the house were all kept under surveillance till late in the evening. The Nawab's party went from street to street after stationing police and military guards all over the town. The shop-keepers were then asked one by one of them to come out of their houses and they were flogged by the Nawab and his party as they came out. They shared this fate till they reached their shops as every police constable who met them flogged them. All the constables were supplied with sticks. No distinction was made and there was indiscriminate flogging. Then came the turn of artizans, labourers and all the passers-by. They were flogged. The Nawab went with his party to the bazar and the shop-keepers were again mercilessly flogged, many of them getting nearly 100 blows of sticks and lathis. About 5 persons are very seriously injured. One Chandulal was so brutally flogged that he was unable to walk, as he failed to point out his brother. Even respectable persons were not spared. Mr. Dalsukhbhai and Mr. Manilal were allowed to leave Balasinore on the 29th. Injured persons are not yet allowed to leave the town. The people were forced to burn their Khadi clothes totally and if they did not do so they were caned. Mr. Mohanlal Panda, President of the 2nd Balasinore Conference was ordered to leave the town late at night. It was with great difficulty that people could send telegrams to the press as the telegraph office was guarded by the military and none was allowed to approach the telegraph office.

RACIAL SEGREGATION IN UGANDA.

TO BE ENFORCED AT KAMPALA.

DESPITE GOVT. OF INDIA'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

News has recently reached India from Uganda that it has been decided to give effect to the scheme for assigning to Asiatics residential sites in the township of Kampala separate from those assigned to Europeans. The Government of India, who made a reply to strong representations made by them on the subject, have been informed that segregation schemes for all townships in Uganda except Kampala have been suspended pending decision on the general question of the policy. The Secretary of State for the Colonies was unable to agree to the suspension of the Kampala scheme owing to serious inconvenience entailed in holding up European leases, but in granting sanction to progress with the scheme has informed the Government of Uganda that this sanction is subject to any alteration of policy that may be adopted in future on May 26th.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to a question in the House of Commons stated that the Kampala town-planning scheme, which was prepared in 1919, had the full approval of the local Indian community.

NEW FORM OF RLY. THEFTS

REMOVING KEYS FROM LINES.

MENACE TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May, 31.

A Press *communique* states:—Cases in which permanent way fittings on Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway lines have been stolen and obstructions have been found placed on the line, have of late been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government. They notice that thefts often take the form of removing keys from lines This is a grave menace to the safety of travelling public and they therefore consider it necessary to remaind the public that offence of tampering with or removing permanent way is punishable under section 126 of Indian Railway Act with transportation for life or imprisonment which may extend to ten years and they wish it to be understood that every effort will be made to detect offenders and deal with them with utmost rigour of law.

A Pudukotah message says it is rumoured that contemplated constitutional changes for the State will come into being on or about the 5th June next. (A.P.)

During the absence on leave of Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as honorary secretary of the Board of Management of Indian People's Famine Trust

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Madhavrao Scindia Mills, Ltd. Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 3.30 p.m.

The Bradbury Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 3.

Banks closed; King's Birthday.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

THE C. K. P. SOCIAL UNION.

The second annual meeting of the C. K. P. Social Union, Kalyan, will be held in the Madhav Dispensary under the presidency of Dr. B. V. Pradhan, M.B., B.S. on Sunday next (the 4th inst.) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) All members of the Union are requested to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

Saturday (the 3rd inst.) being the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, it will be observed as a "closed day" by this Association.

SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA, BOMBAY

There will be a dramatic performance by the Sabha, of the play called "Galava" by Rao Bhadur P. Sambhanda Mudaliar, on the 3rd inst. at 9 p.m. in the Elphinstone Theatre near Grand Road corner.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ.

Sharee Anavil Samaj application forms for the Samaj Scholarships are invited to be sent duly filled in before 29th June to Mr. C. B. Desai C/O Union Bank of India Ltd., Fort Bombay.

SEWING CLASS FOR LADIES.

The Social Service League, Bombay has recently opened a Sewing Class for Ladies, which is held in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Hall between the hours of 1-30 and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A "Special" meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A.M. on Thursday the 1-6-22.

BOMBAY MAHILA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay Mahila Mandal has been started at the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Hall with the object of giving an opportunity to the ladies to discuss freely Social subjects among themselves and to mix among the women of the lower classes in order to instruct them in household cleanliness and general sanitation. The meeting of the Mandal is held every Saturday at 1-30 P. M.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Joint Secretary, Bombay "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, writes:—

Arrangements are now complete to enable those who are spinning at home, to have their yarn spun by them woven into pure khadi and returned back to them at cheap rates. The weight of yarn which is to be woven should not be less than Lbs. 10 per lot per delivery and should be of even court and wearable. The charges for weaving such yearn are annas four per yard upto 28 inches width, and annas seven per Yard over 28 and upto 50 inches width. Over and above this, a charge of ½ anna per yard is levied for washing the cloth woven. Those who have less than 10 Lbs. of yarn with them, but are yet desirous of having it woven into cloth are requested to see the Secretary at the Congress Committee Office, Dadar, for further particulars.

The whole of the weaving referred to above is being done at the Central weaving Institute established by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at Forjet Street, Grant Road, but for the convenience of those in the "G" ward, our office is willing to do the work of a forwarding and distributing agent.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. M. G. Javle presiding.

The Committee gave consideration to the following letter to the Secretary dated the 29th May 1922 from Mr. W. C. Holman, the Commissioner of Police:—

"As I am handing over charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police on the 31st of May, I have the honour to request you to place my resignation as a Corpo ator before the Municipal Corporation, and as a member of the Standing Committee before that Board from 1st June 1922.

The letter was recorded by the Committee with the appreciation of services rendered by Mr. Holman during the tenure of his office.

CHARLES GLENN COLLINS.

FRAUD TAKING REFUGE IN AMERICA

EXTRADICTED FOR TRIAL IN BOMBAY.

We published a Reuter's telegram in our yesterday's issue with regard to an order passed by the Supreme Court at Washington of the extradition to Bombay of Charles Glenn Collins for trial for alleged offences of cheating committed in February 1917. From enquiries made it appears that Collins was a military man holding the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel and was residing at Malabar Hill. He, is alleged to be a man of very bad reputation. During his stay in Bombay he cheated several firms of Indian Jewellers in respect of gold and pearl ornaments. Among the Jewellers that were cheated by Collins was Messrs. Pohoomal Brothers at Apollo Bunder. Messrs. Pohoomal Brothers report that Collins cheated them in 1917 in respect of a pearl necklace at Rs. 50,000.

It is, further, stated that Collins was for some time, a partner in an English merchantile firm in Bombay. In February 1917 when the cheating manoeuvres of Collins were reported in the Bombay newspapers, the Bombay City Police made searching enquiries regarding the whereabouts of Collins but they could not trace him. Afterwards, it was reported, that Collins had absconded to America and therefore, the Government of Bombay with a view to arrest him deputed Superintendent Fuller to America who stayed there for well nigh two years and succeeded in tracing Collins, but on account of some peculiar American laws, the absconder could not be extradicted. Later on, the case of Collins was referred to the Supreme Court at Washington, by the authorities in Bombay and now it is reported that the Supreme Court had gone through the case and had issued an order of extradiction to Bombay of Collins. It is reported that Collins will be tried in the Esplanade Police Court on his arrival in Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 1, 1922.

A POLITICAL INSTITUTION.

We are told that when Mr. Justice Salter sentenced Horatio Bottomley, M. P. to seven years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey on Monday, "the crowd in the court was much excited and astonished at the severity of the sentence." And well they might be, for the English have come to regard Mr. Bottomley (whom a wag once called Horatio Obliqua) with all his frauds as a political institution; and the English are unused to seeing politicians who have made themselves acceptable and useful to the ruling gang condemned at the central Criminal Court. In spite of the ruin he has brought on thousands of his fellow countrymen, Mr. Bottomley has, or had till lately a considerable following. By many who saw through him he was regarded as a genial rogue and pardonable hypocrite, while a larger number took him at his own valuation—a valuation trumpeted by his well-known weekly journal—and saw in him an incarnation of blunt, homely commonsense—in short, "John Bull." It was an admirable pose and served the swindler well for many years. He has been often mentioned as a possible Prime Minister, and his clamour for a "business Government" deceived large numbers of the workers and the lower middle class into thinking that a government with Bottomley at its head could be an honest government. His cleverness in this respect appears unequalled in our day unless it be by David Lloyd George. His paper "John Bull" took up the role of "Truth" in the days of Labouchere, but in a coarser tone appealing to the masses. It has done a certain amount of public service in exposing hypocrites and frauds while sinning frequently against refinement and good taste.

When the European War broke out, there was a poster of "John Bull" (the newspaper) all over London, bearing these striking words: "To Hell with Servia!" Mr. Bottomley had got hold somehow of some documents which proved conclusively the guilt of Servia for the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. But after war broke out we heard no more about those documents. Mr. Bottomley, being a whole-hearted patriot, thenceforth sent Austria ("the enemy") and not "gallant little Servia," "our Ally", to Hell. He became the chief mouthpiece in England of the Government propaganda, lecturing to huge audiences in public halls and even Churches up and down the country; he became almost, as it were, a member of the Government. He suddenly assumed a thundering religious tone, mentioned the name of God freely in his speeches and articles and even, if we remember rightly, made some claim to have received divine revelation. Nay, we have even heard it said that when the war news was of a depressing nature Mr. Bottomley used to be taken to Buckingham Palace, to give comfort to the King. He modified his dress in those days so as gently to suggest a hyper-clerical and pietistic nature, and the manner of his weekly article upon the war was quite pontifical. In short he is a British institution, the incarnation in our day of the immortal Pecksniff, and in spite of his assumption of bluff independence, he got on marvellously well with Government, which is invariably tolerant of critics of that sort, who have their price and can be servile on occasion.

We imagine that the astonishment of the crowd which heard the sentence passed on this political institution at the Old Bailey was largely owing to the fact that no-one intervened to rescue Mr. Bottomley; and that the excitement centred largely in the thought that, if one political crook could thus be sentenced, the spell was broken, and there was no knowing who might not be sentenced next. Mr. Bottomley's exposure is due to the perseverance of certain of the public who disliked his character, and who for many months have been doggedly at work to bring him down. He has dodged them cleverly, preserving to the last his pose of injured honesty. His enemies have lost on more than one occasion when they thought to catch him; and he has turned and rent them more than once upon side issues. But they held on relentlessly and the sentence at the old Bailey is the reward of their perseverance. Undoubtedly they have performed a public service. But we imagine that there must be heart-searchings among other "political institutions" of the Pecksniff breed, to whom the fate of Bottomley cannot fail to suggest unpleasant possibilities. Not everyone of high fame in the world of politics has robbed the British widow and the British orphan; but there are other things of which the English law might take account, supposing anybody as persistent as the enemies of Mr. Bottomley were to take a hand in the game. The mysterious influence of Sir Basil Zaharoff, for instance, would furnish a profoundly interesting subject for discussion in a Court of Law.

THE BITER BIT.

The cynic will find much matter for amusement in the contemplation of recent developments in respect to the situation in Iraq. There has not been a period in history when the relation between a nation's dishonest action as the cause and that nation's acute discomfiture as the result has been more apparent than the times in which we live. This is because modern facilities in news-mongering provide the intelligent observer with almost daily reports of the progress of each movement which has been originated by dishonest action. The progress from cause to effect is almost standardized—so much so that dishonest action by a British Foreign Minister in Egypt produces ultimately results identical with those achieved by dishonest action by a British Colonial Secretary in Iraq. Yesterday, we were told that Haddad Pasha, the London representative of King Feisul, demands on behalf of his master that Iraq's independence be real. He professed no ill-will on the part of the people of Iraq towards the British. The Arabs and their King were quite prepared to co-operate with the British to the end of benefiting Iraq. But the co-operation must be between equals and regulated by a treaty signed by British statesmen on one part and by representatives of an entirely independent Iraq on the other. The demand is not a new one. It is precisely the demand made by Egypt and which will eventually be conceded to Egypt. We are not among those who believe that the independence of Egypt has already been attained. The latest "treaty" conferring freedom on Egypt is merely an advance upon that more palpable subterfuge on which Lord Curzon insisted some few months ago. It has not rendered Egypt free for all that the Khedive is now styled "King." The mere fact that British officers are still murdered in Egypt is sufficient to prove this to any fair-minded man who does not conceive of the Egyptians as a diabolical people with a passion for murder. But ultimately it must transpire that Egypt will be admitted to as complete freedom as Afghanistan has won. British Imperialists may strive all they can to delay the recognition of Egypt's complete and literal independence. They have done so all along and are doing it now. But nevertheless, Egypt's progress towards this end continues, nor can British Imperialist strategy do more than add acerbity to Egyptian feelings towards Britain. So also will it be in Iraq.

King Feisul, however, must to-day be to Mr. Winston Churchill the embodiment of something sharper than the serpent's tooth—and it is in this consideration that the ribald may find room for mirth. But though Mr. Churchill's chagrin is undeniably amusing—especially as his own dishonesty sowed the seed—his is but the experience of all "King-Makers." The archives of the Government of India might have taught him a lesson had he cared to consult these. The Government of India has in the last century experimented fairly disastrously in king-making in Afghanistan. It is one thing to make a king and quite another to make him behave. Though you may pick him up from comparative obscurity and set him on a throne, he is very apt to misunderstand your motives and his position. Especially is this misconception likely to arise in his heart if you had been at pains to impress upon him and the world that your action in making him king was entirely altruistic and the purest benevolence. If he is an Oriental and you are a Western statesmen he is apt to make the mistake of believing in you and your surprising goodness of heart. If he is a man of any spirit or strength of character he signalises his arrival at the throne by settling down to business as a ruler. How is he to know that what you wanted was just a figure head? Your desires were not made explicit to him before you made him a King. His people are behind him in the first desire of every King and nation—the desire for freedom from alien domination. Small wonder then that he and his subjects assert themselves—to the chagrin of the King-maker.

As a ploy for pinchbeck Napoleons, King-making is about as profitable as the hobby indulged in by the creator of Mr. Frankenstein. In Feisul's case, we are not quite certain whether or no our remarks above apply. Feisul had enjoyed quite a little experience of British statesmen and their promises before he was pitchforked into a throne at Baghdad. It is just conceivable that Feisul had learnt his lesson and suffered the pitchforking process with his tongue in his cheek the while he winked the other eye at his entourage. This conception is not at all a doleful one either. To stage-manage the hoisting of Mr. Churchill with his own petard must seem a pleasing achievement to a petard with a sense of humour, and Feisul's actions and policy subsequent to being made King of Iraq seem to suggest that this latter conception is the truer one. He has not settled down among the cushions of his throne and allowed Sir Percy Cox to do the rest. He has clearly been at some pains since his arrival in Iraq to identify himself with his suddenly-acquired subjects and their aspirations—to win their confidence. There is an appliance with which pugilists are familiar. It is called a "punching ball" and consists of a leather-covered ball like a football attached to the roof and floor of a gymnasium by steel and rubber springs. The pugilist conceives of that ball as the face of some antagonist and hits it hard. The ball recoils from the blow to the limit of the springs which hold it and comes back with remarkable velocity to where the pugilist stands. A tyro, confidingly swotting that ball for the first time, usually stops it on its return with his nose—which is a clumsy and a painful way of doing it, as experience and any pugilist will explain. Mr. Winston Churchill, that clumsy novice in the act of King-making, seems to have played thus trustingly with an enthusiastic punching ball in the shape of Feisul. Small wonder that the Colonial Secretary is sore.

Notes of the Day.

Industrial Finance.

In commenting upon the decision of the Directors of the Tata Industrial Bank, we have already referred to the difficulties inherent in financing industries which it would be almost impossible to expect private industrialists to overcome. Successful financing of industries requires a rare combination of intense patriotism untainted by the desire for personal greed, and unequalled far-sightedness to discover, test and realise the possibilities of industrial propositions. We cannot expect private capitalists, intent upon personal gain, to invest their capital for a long term almost without any profit, and then, even when the industry becomes a success, to be content with a relatively small and not altogether risk-less return. It is the dim undefined perception of these hard realities of industrial finance that seems to have dictated to the Tatas the apparently retrograde step of closing down the industrial side of their institution. We cannot but deplore the decision. At the same time we cannot but understand the hidden springs that compel such a decision wherever a genuine desire to help the country's industry is absent. The Tata decision does not negative the imperative need of some institution for industrial finance; and in our judgment a suitable institution of this type would be impossible unless from the outset it is given a truly national aspect, and made to work from the commencement on a truly national basis, for a truly national end. We publish elsewhere a scheme which we think would meet these requirements; and, as an illustration of the direction in which the Congress activities may take a practical, constructive shape, we have no hesitation in commending it to the Congress authorities in view of the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee. The scheme is given only in broad outline. But if its main principle—of a cooperative, national, popular institution—is understood and adopted, the details of a comprehensive working scheme can be very easily elaborated.

Situation in Balasinor.

It is difficult to understand exactly what is happening in Balasinor. From reports which have been reaching us it would seem as if the Nawab, who was till now regarded as the people's friend, had suddenly been afflicted with a disease which till now has attacked only Europeans in its rabid form—Khaddar-phobia. But on our observing as much to people from Balasinor who have called on us, they protested eagerly that the Nawab was not to blame, it was the Divan. The only point that appears quite fixed amid the maelstrom of rumour is that things are not as they should be in Balasinor.

The New Municipal Party.

On Monday we were enabled by the courtesy of the Hon. Secretary to publish the constitution and rules of the "Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party," which has just been founded. We have no fault to find with either the constitution or the rules, and the need of a party which should watch over the interests of the citizens in the Corporation has long been felt. Our only objection is to the word Nationalist in the title which the new party has adopted. Of course we can see at a glance that the founders are Nationalists and Non-co-operators. But so far as the Corporation is concerned they are citizens of Bombay and co-operators. Nationalism does not seem to us to come into the question at all. The People's Party or the Citizens' Party would have been a better title to our mind, particular as the designation "Nationalist" might be regarded as a barrier, taken in conjunction with the well-known political views of the members, by those who, while they might agree with the Municipal policy of the party, are not Non-co-operators. The condition of the Indian parts of the city is very unsatisfactory, there is need for improvement and reform in all directions, and the new party we believe will work for such improvement; but such activity is not "Nationalist" in the political sense; civic patriotism is separate from National Patriotism; the Corporation is not the Legislative Council or our Non-co-operating friends would not be sitting on it, and precisely because they would not sit upon the Legislative Council on the ground of Nationalism, they should not lay stress upon their Nationalism in the Municipal Corporation. That the Corporation is outside the field of Non-co-operation, shows that from the point of view of Non-co-operators it is non-political.

Railway Travelling in Kathiawad.

We have had so many letters lately complaining of the hardships and inconveniences of railway-travelling in Kathiawad that we must conclude that the condition of the railways there is nothing short of scandalous. It must be so, if people used to third class travelling in other parts of India can denounce it as exceptionally bad. A correspondent, Mr. Vadilal Hargovind, of Wadhwan Camp, complains that the carriages arrive so crowded that people waiting at the stations often cannot board the train and are left waiting, or if they do succeed in boarding it can never find a seat "owing to the railway carriages being full of persons more than allowed by the Railway Company's regulations." Sick people become faint from such inconveniences and strong men trouble the weak and take their seats from them. "Besides at many stations they cannot get water in these summer days." Our correspondent suggests either that the service of trains should be increased or else that more carriages should be attached with powerful engines. Another correspondent calls our attention to the treatment of the "depressed classes" by the railway officials and by the travelling public in Kathiawad. He declares that it is no uncommon sight to see them pushed back from the train, and left weeping on the platforms. Altogether, to judge from our letter bag, Kathiawad must have been a happier place before the railways went there.

Swadeshi, Work at Cawnpore.

We are apt to think of Bombay as the head and front of Swaleshi but in reality this city is behind the rest of India in the Khaddar movement. We saw more Khaddar in a single evening in Muzafferpur than we have seen in two months in Bombay, and a Cawnpore correspondent whose letter we publish elsewhere suggests that there too they are much ahead of us in this respect. A settlement was reached, we learn, between the piece-goods merchants of Cawnpore and the Congress Committee by which the merchants "pledged themselves not to purchase any more foreign piece-goods before the 31st of August next. They have also appointed committees to decide the cases of such of them as act against their pledge." Thus in Cawnpore the merchants have relieved the Congress Committee of the task of fostering the growth of Swadeshi. It is truly, as our correspondent says "regrettable that selfishness has got the better of some of our countrymen and they have purchased fresh stocks of foreign cloth in spite of their solemn pledges before God and man." It is regrettable, indeed, but it seems hardly wonderful to us in Bombay who have seen too much of such backsliding. The wonder is, to us, that in Cawnpore there are only about a dozen backsliders out of about 400 piece-goods merchants. Picketting has had to be resumed, but not by Congress volunteers. It is the "piece-goods merchants, their muneems and brokers who themselves are picketting the shops of their backsliding brethren. All honour to them," writes our correspondent, "that they are performing true tapasya in this hot sun of May, standing at these shops without any shade with the strong loos blowing in their face and requesting any casual visitor not to patronise these shops." And not only do Indian would-be customers retire at sight of them, but "even Englishmen and English ladies have responded to the requests of these tapaswis." It is good to be reminded occasionally that Bombay is not India, and that there are places in India where even piece-goods merchants have a sense of honour. If truth and constancy are to be the test of Swaraj Bombay would never win it for the Indian nation. It is for Gujerat, Maharashtra, the U. P. and all the other provinces to see to it that Bombay by her weakness does not lose it.

All-India Sadhu Mahamandal.

All those interested in the progress of the country and the marvellous awakening that has come over all classes of people will welcome the attempt of Swami Sree Shankeracharya of Sharda Pith to found an institution for the Sadhus called the All-India Sadhu Mahamandal with the object of organising Sadhus so as through their instrumentality to bring about the propagation of Dharma and the all-round uplifting of the world in general and of India in particular, thereby enabling the Sadhus to fulfil the purpose of Sadhu life. A Sadhu in India occupies an eminent position in the Hindu religion. Sanyasthasrama, wherein a Sadhu is required according to Hindu injunctions to renounce his life and spend the rest of it in seclusion and meditation, is the most respected of the four stages into which the life of a Hindu is divided. A Vedantic *mantra* says that at the time of entering Holy Orders, a Sanyasi is called upon to renounce the whole world including his own children, and the universe becomes his self. Unfortunately in most of the cases of the Sadhus the real significance of Sanyas is lost. It has become synonymous with aimlessness and wasteful indolence. The Sadhus have failed to see how great is the power for good that they can wield among the credulous masses of India whose religious susceptibilities are easily stirred up at their sight. There exist in India, as the appeal says, over 50 lakhs of Sadhus. Very few of them follow the noble function of teaching, or devote themselves to benevolent activities. Living upon charity, they have become a burden to Hindu society. No doubt, there have been splendid exceptions among the Sanyasis who will stand permanently as ideals of Sadhu life and for whom every Indian cherishes high esteem. Sree Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Swami Dayanand, Swami Vivekanand and Swami Ramtirtha, for example, are the pride of Hinduism—who have spread the cult of love and brotherhood even in distant countries. The large number of Sadhus in the country can do an immense amount of good if they are rightly trained. Swami Sree Shankeracharya of Sharda Pith deserves the thanks of every Indian, and we trust the Association of which he is the President will take an important place in India's national life.

GENOA.

WIRTH'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH LEADERSHIP.

"RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY BRIDGES EAST & WEST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Berlin.—Contrary to the expectations, the question of reparations was not touched in the Reichstag, Dr. Wirth dealing wholly with Genoa. He paid a tribute amid cheers, to the British leadership at Genoa. He defended the Russo-German Treaty as a political bridge between the East and the West.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that Lieutenant-Commander Hilton Young and Sir Philip Lloyd Greame would represent Great Britain at The Hague. No other Minister would attend.

REPARATIONS QUESTION.

GERMAN REPLY CONSIDERED "SATISFACTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Paris.—The German reply, to the new conditions agreed upon between the Reparations Commission and the German Minister of Finance, has been received, and is generally regarded as satisfactory. The chief change in the Commission's terms is that Germany is no longer told to impose a fixed amount of additional taxations in kind without further inflating the currency. The question of an international loan is having important influence over the discussions. Germany pleads that the Commission's demands for stringent economy, taxation and raising an internal loan are unable to be fulfilled without an international loan; but, according to the Paris edition of the "New York Herald", the banking delegates, Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Vissering, who is a Dutchman, declare that it is impossible to float an international loan without the closest Anglo-French entente. The paper adds that negotiations for an Anglo-French pact have been accordingly resumed.

MUNITION FACTORIES IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding the full working of munition factories in Ireland, Mr. Churchill said that he was informed that certain munition factories in Dublin were working hard, but he had heard nothing leading him to suppose that anything formidable was in process. He pointed out that the Provisional Government was entitled to work the factories, but the large manufacture or the large importations of munitions would have to be most seriously considered.

APPEAL FOR CHURCH UNITY.

STATEMENT BY ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY & YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have circulated a statement as regards the appeal for Church unity issued by the Lambeth Conference in 1920. The statement says that the Committee of Anglicans and Non-Conformists, appointed in November, 1921, held a prolonged meeting in 1922, and have unanimously agreed to the propositions which were approved by the Lambeth Conference by 34 votes to five. These declare that the existence of rival denominations is not in accordance with the purpose of Jesus Christ. Both the Episcopate and the Council of Presbyters should be maintained as permanent elements of a united Church. An assent to the creeds should not be understood to imply the acceptance thereof as a complete expression of faith, or as excluding a reasonable liberty of interpretation, but as affirming the essential elements of the Christian faith and preserving the faith in the form in which it has been handed down through history.

The statement expresses the hope that a large measure of agreement will be reached, and will prove the basis for a further agreement which will lead to practical action.

CROWN COLONIES AND LOANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Major Wood said that he did no anticipate that any Crown Colony would be in default in interest on its loans and it was not desirable to discuss what steps should be taken in so improbable a contingency. He was not prepared to urge the British Government guarantee for the Crown Colony loans.

Mr. Churchill, answering a supplementary question, said that they had been most unsuccessful in placing the loans on the credit of the Colonies. Under the existing system these went a long way towards creating labour in Britain. He deprecated the desire to injure the credit of the Colonies.

Col. Wedgwood explained that he wanted to get money as cheaply as possible.

REPORTS OF TURKISH ATROCITIES FALSE."

CULTIVATE FRIENDLY RELATIONS

GEN TOWNS-END ON TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, General Townshend drew attention to the need for cultivating friendly relations with the Turks, and declared that the Russo-German treaty had upset the equilibrium of Europe. It was vitally necessary to terminate the Graeco-Turkish conflict, lest the Turks should be driven to alliance in arms with Russia with consequent danger to India. The whole of Islam was undergoing new aspirations. He urged the policy of making Turks our friends. He expressed the opinion that the reports of Turkish atrocities were absolutely false.

Lord Robert Cecil thought that atrocities had been committed on both sides, though by far the most serious had been committed by the Turks.

Mr. Harmsworth agreed that we should not palliate the atrocities, and contended that facts justified the Allied policy of insisting on the protection of minorities. He reiterated that the Imperial Government had neither directly or indirectly assisted the Greeks to obtain credits recently and pointed out that if the Imperial Govehament had had the charge of the Turkish Problem, all round satisfactory results might have been attained long ago.

IF EXPENDITURE OF IRAQ EXCEEDS REVENUE,

NO GUARANTEE FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, replying to Mr. Kenworthy, said that in the event of expenditure of Iraq exceeding the revenue this year no gaurantee in aid would be made from the Imperial funds. The whole cost of Iraq army had been borne by the local revenue and the cost of Imperial garrison and Iraq levies had been charged to the Imperial funds.

In connection with the Foreign Office supplementary vote, respecting the South Persian Rifles, Mr. Harmsworth pointed out that the force would be disbanded and this would be the last occasion on which the House would be asked to vote money for it. He paid a tribute to the tact and skill of officers.

[MURDERS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the military authorities no longer held ont any hope that the three British officers kidnapped in Macroom were still alive.

Col. J. Gretton called attention to the murders of soldiers and ex-soldiers of His Majesty's forces in Ireland since the Treaty.

Mr. Churchill replied that while the dastardly murders had been denounced, on behalf of the Provisional Government, nobody had yet been brought to justice. The question of taking steps such as the Government facilitating of ex-members of his Majesty's forces from South Ireland to the Dominions, necessarily depended upon the course of events.

ALARM AT LUDHIANA JAIL,

GOVT. EXPLANATION.

SIMLA, May, 31.

A Punjab Government *communique* states the "Pardesi Khalsa" of April 13th published a letter written by the Secretary of the Sikh League, Ludhiana, to the effect that on April 2nd, 1922, there was an alarm at the jail at Ludhiana in consequence of which some 300 police and military proceeded to the jail. The Deputy Commissioner, who was present, is alleged to have ordered some 30 Akalis to be bound hanl and foot and after having had them mercilessly flogged, to have complemented the military and police upon their bravery in having carried out flogging. It has been ascertained that there is no truth whatever in any part of this story, except in the statement that an alarm was given. The alarm was a practice alarm for the purpose of testing efficiency of the jail staff. Some 50 police only arrived at the scene, but no military arrived there. No one was bound and no one was beaten. The Deputy Commissioner complimented the police on heir promptitude in answering the alarm. The Government has sanctioned institution of civil proceedings for defamation.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

EXPECTED TO BE RELEASED ON JUNE 8th.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 31.

About thirty members from Bengal and ten from Andhra are expected to attend the All-India Congress Committee next week. The number attending from other centres has not yet been known.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected to be released on 8th June, the date on which the period of his sentence expires. As regards the fine it is stated that some properties have been attached towards realisation of the amount.

INDIA'S CRUSHING BURDENS.

INCREASED TAXATION & GROWING EXPENDITURE.

WANTED SUBSTANTIAL & WHOLE-HEARTED RETRENCHMENT.

CHAMBERS' JOINT ADDRESS TO VICEROY

VICEROY ON INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Large and overgrowing demand for drastic reduction in the expenditure of the Government of India, which is manifesting throughout the country, was voiced emphatically to-day by a strong and influential Deputation representing the entire commercial and industrial opinion of India which waited on H. E. the Viceroy at 2-30 this afternoon.

The Deputation was headed by Mr. C. W. Rhodes, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay. It consisted of four Europeans and four Indians who are the outstanding figures in business circles of India, and represented the various Chambers of Commerce. Speaking in the interest of the business community and the well-being of the masses of people, the Deputation, in a joint address, expressed its sincere conviction that nothing but drastic and far-reaching retrenchment in all branches of the Government of India's administration will meet the most serious financial situation facing India. It, therefore, urged the Government to balance their budget by cutting expenditure down to a level of revenue and abandon the progressive increases of taxation. Borrowing at an ever-increasing price tended to reduce the amount of India's available capital and raise the cost of money against industrialist and businessmen. The Deputation was not concerned with pointing out the ways and means of retrenchment which it left in the hands of the Inchcape Committee, but insisted that the financial equilibrium be established. The Deputation, however, added that while retaining all possible confidence in the Commander-in-Chief's military administration, and while desiring the maintenance of a force adequate to protect India from external aggression, it felt constrained to express the hope of the business community that in any scheme of retrenchment, the primary and adequate consideration be given to the great and growing burden of military expenditure.

The presentation of the joint Address of the Associated Chamber of Commerce was followed by three supplementary speeches delivered by Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Parshotamdas and Sir E. Holberton representing the views of the Chambers on whose behalf they were appearing.

Mr. Rhodes, speaking as President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, referred to the important significance of the Deputation, which had for the first time but certainly not for the last brought together Indian and British commercial interests on a common platform with a common object. They had joined together realising their common responsibilities towards the land of their birth and adoption for neither commerce nor Industry could thrive by exploitation of the people, but only by their well-being and growing prosperity. They were there not to criticise but to strengthen the hands of the Government in restoring the financial equilibrium. The still heavily staffed Central departments, the heavy military expenditure and the realisation of New Delhi blunder made a *prima facie* case for a thorough investigation with the prunting knife in hand. He emphasised that economy should not be effected at the expense of efficiency. The earning departments like Customs and Railways should be provided with sufficient funds to produce greatest possible revenue at the least possible cost. He admitted that the position in India was not extremely serious, because a large portion of her national development was really a national asset being revenue-producing. Mr. Rhodes also quoted the Genoa Finance Report which impressed upon all Governments to meet their annual expenditure without resorting to the creation of fiduciary money or bank credits for the purpose. He warned against the dangers of over-taxing the patience of the people, and appealed to the Viceroy to give a new and deeper significance to that old British party cry of "peace, retrenchment and reform."

MR. PORSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas then spoke on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau.

Before I put before Your Excellency the views of my Chamber supplementing and elaborating what is said in the Joint Address I would like, with your Excellency's permission, to say a few words in regard to my friend Mr. Rhodes' remarks about this novel and unpresedented occasion. British commercial interests in India have always commanded the Government of India's best attention, and they have always been known to be powerful in their influence. The stakes of the Indian Comercial community in the welfare and good administration of the country need no demonstration with the changes in the Indians, although in the good Government of his country the influence of the Indian commercial community with the masses ought to as is does increases and I felt that if the British commercial interests saw their way to join hands with us in submitting to you what we did to-day, it would mark a new period in the development we all look forward to. We put before Your Excellency our general conclusions based on not identical grounds, perhaps, but the same. I wish to express to Mr. Rhodes my great appreciation of the whole-hearted manner in which he accepted my suggestion and I trust this may prove to be the commencement of greater and better understanding between the two commercial communities represented on this Deputation.

POST-WAR FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The Joint address just submitted to Your Excellency touched generally the principal matters on which the commercial communities of this country are in unanimous agreement. In the several problems that Your Excellency's Government have to solve in the direction of the better Government of the country, Finance is certainly the one outstanding problem that we too are faced with in common with the lot of all the Allied countries that fought in the great war. Eminent and experienced minds in Europe and in America for some time now have been giving their earnest attention to the solution of the problems of sound finance. Statesmen and Financiers, of high eminence and, from various countries have met in many important Conferences for this purpose. They have all been unanimously agreed as to the urgency of drastic retrenchment in a nation's expenditure so as to bring it with in the limits of me its revenues, and efforts are being made by every nation to realise a surplus to help in the revival of its trade and industries. This agreement has its appreciation of all countries without exception, and if it varies at all in the case of some it does so only to the extent of the relative degree of improvrishment suffered owing to the war. Even the biggest and most powerful nations of the world found it necessary, in spite of their widely conflicting interets, to meet at Washington last year to arrive at some agreement on the subject of the killing burden of armaments. A reduction in the expenditure of the world over this head was recognised as the most urgent and vital if a return to financial equilibrium was to be rendered possible.

The world at large may, therefore, be said to have recognised the pressing need of reducing such expenditure to the lowest possible minimum. If, after the destruction and disaster of a world war, peace is to be repaid its ravages at and lead to renewed progress and prosperity, we appear before Your Excellency, to-day, to ask that those decisions, arrived at in the West by nations more powerful and more prosperous than we are, may be accepted for this country and put into effect by Your Excellency's Government without any further delay.

GRAVE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

In presenting the financial statement this year the Hon. the Finance Member, stated that no less than Rs. 90 crores had been spent by the Government of India during the last four years in excess of their revenues. The Budget for the current year leaves an uncovered deficit of over Rs. 9 crores which, I now understand, has increased to 10 crores 16 lakhs. This is a grave state of affairs and is by itself sufficiently disquieting to warrant the country asking Your Excellency, as the head of the Government to review its expenditure with a view to substantial retrenchment and useful economy in every item of expenditure. The necessity of adopting a definite currency policy as would establish confidence in the commercial community and foster production, needs also, I might add, no emphasis besides the successive deficits in the Central Government's Budget to which I have just referred. Most of the Provinces showed deficits last year. They met them from their accumulated balances which were reduced in some cases very considerably indeed, and in the current year these Provincial deficits amount to about eight crores of rupees which have been partly covered by increased taxation as in Calcutta and Bombay and partly left uncovered in the hope of assistance from the Central Government.

INDIA'S BURDEN OF TAXATION.

We submit that such a state of things cannot possibly be allowed to continue by any responsible Government if State and individual bankruptcy are to be avoided. India's burden of taxation, to-day, amounts to Rs. 6-8 per head. In 1913 it was well under Rs. 3 per head, and I venture to lay before Your Excellency a small table bearing on this subject. I do not know if the Government of India believe that production and average income have likewise doubled since 1913, and unless they so contend, my Chamber feel that the general conviction of the Indian public that the maximum taxable capacity of the people of

(Continued on next page.)

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL.

CAUSE OF DEPLORABLE SITUATION.

SPEECHES AT CALCUTTA DINNER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Presiding at the Calcutta dinner in the absence of Lord Cable, owing to ill-health, Sir John Hewett said that much had happened in India during the last year. There were two disconcerting features to every well-wisher of the country. Non-cooperation had done an untold harm. The situation had improved as the result of firmer action of the Government of India, but what a pity it had been delayed so long. To him the transfer of Capital by placing the Government of India out of touch with Calcutta feeling had contributed as much as anything to the deplorable situation. The sky was not yet entirely clear and the situation must be met with the policy of "give and take" and British statesmanship and Indian goodwill.

Lord Ronaldshay, who was the principal guest, said that while economic pressure was responsible for much unrest in Bengal and elsewhere, another potent factor had been the belief by a considerable section of Indian nationalists that British Domination meant imposition upon India of civilisation not her own. He found no difficulty in sympathising profoundly with this viewpoint, but yet had come into violent collision with a considerable section of those holding it. The reason was that Non-Cooperation mistook hatred of Britain for love of India, and acted accordingly. They were out not on the mission of love, but on the errand of hatred. Happily this was but one side of the Indian picture. Another was the realisation by many Indians (Ministers of Bengal for instance) that if the aspiration of future for India which was congenial to Indian sentiment was to be fulfilled, it must be in co-operation with and not hostility to Britain. They favoured wise electicism directed to the building up of synthesis of all most worthy of perpetuation in civilisations in the East and West.

I. C. S. AND RESERVATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

COL. YATE'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate, referring to the proposal that the Legislative Councils in certain provinces should abolish the appointments reserved to the Indian Civil Service, suggested legislation validating the covenant and reserving to the Civil Service a fixed proportion of the appointments above the time-scale.

Lord Winterton replied that the suggestion, that the Secretary of State should deprive himself, legally, of the power to abolish, or reduce, the number of the high appointments at present available in the Civil Service, was hardly practicable.

INVASION OF ULSTER.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

In the course of a series of questions in the House of Commons with regard to the reports about the invasion of Ulster, Lt.-Col. Ashley (Unionist) attempted to move an adjournment to call attention to the "refusal of the Government to use the British troops to defend Ulster." The speaker, however, declined to allow the motion on the ground that the troops must only act at the request of the Ulster Government.

KENYA EXECUTIEV COUNCIL.

AN UNOFFICIAL INDIAN APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Mr. Vaman Vishnu Phadke has been gazetted unofficial member of the Kenya executive council.

MR. SASTRI'S PROGRRMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Melbourne.—Mr. Sastri will arrive in Melbourne on June 10th and he lunches with the State ministers, who will cooperate with the Commonwealth in making the trip as interesting and informative as possible.

EXECUTION OF ARMSTRONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31

Armstrong was executed in the Gloucester jail to-day.

A European in civilian clothes answering the description of private A. W. Burns of Fourth Royal Fusiliers and reported to have deserted his unit at Ambala in December last has been arrested at Bangalore city railway station by police Sergeant, Robinson, who placed him before the railway Magistrate. Burns was remanded to military custady on 30th evening, pending further investigation.

THE DERBY.

WON BY CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

The Derby was won by Captain Cuttle, Tamar being second and Craigangower third.

LATEST ALTERATIONS AND BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

The following alterations have been made in the Probable Starters:—

Irish Battle will be ridden by F. Fox.
Silpho by Wing.
Lord of Burghley by Whalley.
True Knight by Cooper.

The following will also run:—

Cyclonese (Lister); Galway Prince (W. Smyth); Lofox (Winter); Double Five (Patman); Doctor Quill (?) (H. Jones); Schiehallion (Blank).

The following have been scratched.

Swithin, White Satin, Lord Bilberry, Royal Lancer, Flavius.

In the Epsom course, betting to-day on the Derby, ten to one against Pondoland was offered. Flavius was scratched at nine this morning.

BETTING.

Seven to two against Saint Louis.
Fifteen to two against Captain Cuttle.
Nine to one against Re-echo.
Ten to one against Tamar.
Hundred to eight against Pondoland.
Hundred to six against Craigangower.
Twenty to one against Bucks Hassar, Lord of Burghley, Psychology.
Twenty-five to one against Scamp and Simonpure.
Hundred to three against Dry Toast.
Forty to one against Villars.
Fifty to one against Satelles.
Sixty-six to one against Silpho.
Hundred to one against the others.

Later Epsom course betting is quoted as under:—

Seven to two against Saint Louis. (Offered.)
Hundred to fifteen against Captain Cuttle. (Taken and offered.)
Hundred to fourteen against Pondoland. (Offered.)
Ten to one against Re-echo. (Taken and offered.)
Forty to one against Villars.
Sixty to one against Great Star. (Taken.)

The Starter mentioned on May 29th should be "Great Star" instead of "Greek Star."

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

The following are the Cricket results:—

At Leyton, Essex beat Derbyshire by nine wickets. (Morton made a hundred not out, for Derbyshire, in their first innings.)

Worcester beat Glamorgan at Cardiff by forty-four runs. (For the winners, Gilbert took 12 wickets for 156.)

Leicester beat Yorkshire on the first innings at Leicester.

Surrey beat Gloucester at Bristol by 89 runs. (Fender took 10 wickets for 129, and Hobbe made 139, in the first innings, for Surrey.)

Hampshire beat Somerset at Bath by seven wickets. (For the winners, Kennedy took fifteen wickets for 118 runs.

At Manchester, Lancs beat Middlesex by nine wickets.

Notts beat Sussex by 10 wickets at Nottingham. (Harostaff made 117.)

LAUNCHING OF A NEW "CITY" LINER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

The 10,000 ton "City" liner, the "City of Nagpur", specially equipped for the Indo-British passenger service, was launched to-day by Workman Clarke and Company, Belfast. The ship will accommodate 313 first-class, and 92 second-class passengers.

"BE TOLERANT."

MRS. NAIDU AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May. 31.

Under the auspices of Vasant Mela, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered an address on the present situation. She said that there were three parties in the land, the old Gandhi party insisting upon the Bardoli programme, the Maharashtra party desiring a change and making it aggressive, and the young party insisting upon civil disobedience. The work at present is to find out a programme satisfying all. She exhorted the people not to be intolerant and deprecated the tendency to call the other party treacherous.

FOR UNITY OF ACTION.

A COMMITTEE FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May, 31.

The "Kesari" publishes a letter of Mr. Gangadhararao Deshpande, appealing all parties in the Maharashtra to stop discussion of differences of opinion on the Congress programme. He believes that unity of action can be secured by finding out a formula satisfactory to all parties. He proposes a committee to examine the situation and programme with a view to effect a compromise. The members of the committee are Messrs. C. V. Vaidya, Kelkar, Khaparkar, Moonji, Annee, Abyankar, Kovialagi and Deshpande.

A LETTER FROM MR. DEVADAS GANDHI.

"SO-PRAYER HAS HAD ITS REWARD!"

The following letter received by Mr. S. A. Brelvi from Mr. Devadas Gandhi, now a prisoner in the Allahabad District Jail, will be read with interest:—

District Jail,
Allahabad, 15-5-22.

My Dear Mr. Brelvi,—

So—prayer has had its reward! The news must have taken you by surprise. *Well, ...I was not less surprised to* be arrested. As I had told friends, I was sure that after having imprisoned Bapuji, the Government would not keep me out, *if I began touring.* I had absolutely no doupt about this and now my prediction has come true! I was arrested in the afternoon of the 11th—exactly two months after Bapu's arrest. I should think that a reasonable interval!

I was arrested on a warrant, while on my way to the city. My eagerness to get into jail (and that in the best way) was always so great that it was difficult for me todetermine whether the process of my arrest that I witnessed was a dream or a reality! I asked my old friend, the Kotwal who had come to arrest me whether I was actually under arrest and not until he twice assured me that I *was*, did I believe it.

Well, the first night in the jail was one of all sorts of sensations for me. The jail authorities were very nice to me and the jailer kept me in his own room till it was almost dark! He allowed me to see friends. But the reality began to be unfolded to me when a warder took me in the interior and locked me up in a cell—solitary, so to say. I enjoyed it heartily. I felt like the animals in the Zoo which I had seen in my younger days and actually imitated them by roaming from one end of the cell to the other—38 x 12 feet—for three hours. I spent the whole night awake and must have written volumes. I was allowed a good light the whole night. My warder was overkind to me and would constantly look through the iron bars with a sympathising and loving look. One actually said, "Is the Swaraj scheme really getting ready?" and in the same breath said he was thinking of leaving the service shortly. But the next morning, to my utter surprise not unmixed with the greatest joy, I found Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with me! After that a host of others were ushered into my cell and now you can imagine my lot. I am now evenly enjoying the advantages and disadvantages of a large company.

But I really wanted to write to you about my trial. It was so interesting. I did not hope to be half so composed as I was at the trial. The Magistrate was quite nice. A witness who was produced was an utter dunce and there was frequent laughter as he revealed his ignorance of the role he had to play. He said I had spoken at the meeting asking people to wear Khaddar fairly incriminating that! Then the P. P. pressed him to say that I had asked people to enlist as volunteers. He said that without being sure of his ground and when asked why I asked people to enlist as volunteers, he said "to popularise Khaddar and for Swaraj work." The Magistrate put me very few questions. "Would you cross-examine" was one. "No" was, of course, my reply. "Did you make the speech and is it correctly reported?" was another. "Yes, it is substantially correct" was the reply. "Did you exhort people to enlist as volunteers?" was the third. "Not the public in general but I specifically asked educated men and men of status and standing, like yourself for instance, to enlist."

After this the judgment was pronounced The words "Simple Imprisonment" came to me as a great surprise. No one since last December has been awarded S. I. in Allahabad. But could it, then, be that an Indian heart (it was an Indian that tried me) *is* after all an Indian heart?

The speech I delivered in a Tehsil was read in full. I could see them blush as the portion of my emphatic disapproval of acts like Chouri Chaura and my strong appeal for Khaddar and Charkha was read out. The volunteer business occupied quite a little of the speech. According to the changed tactics I clearly said in my speech that I did not want the illiterate villagers to enlist in the heat of the moment and refused to take anybody's signature to the pledge-form in the meeting. But I did strongly appeal to the few intelligent and responsible men that were present to join the volunteer corps, for I said that they could not complain against the volunteers unless they courageously came forward to join their ranks themselves. But the fact of the matter is this: The Government have never tolerated any influential worker going out and organising the Tehsils or Talukas as you call them there.

I felt sure that even if they did not arrest me they would certainly serve an order under Section 144 prohibiting me from speaking again. I had a big programme in the District to go through and they have taken me in at the very beginning. As you know I cannot but be glad for it. The Magistrate has classed me as a first class misdemeanant, so I can study and do anything I like in the jail. I hope I am kept with Mahadevbhai. You will know it through the A. P. I. You can write to me at my usual address c/o Anandbhavan, Allahabad. The jail is so nice and facilitates several things for us.

You will certainly not forget me till November 1923, I hope.

Yours,
DEVADAS.

"FREE BURMA" APPEALS DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 31.

The appeals of the former Editor and printer and publisher of "Free Burma" against their conviction and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment on the charge of sedition in respect of the Article entitled "Second Mutiny" published in March have been dismissed.

INDIA'S CRUSHING BURDENS.

(Continued from previous page.)

India has now long been passed, should urge the Government to pursue a financial policy of the utmost caution. This conviction is only strengthened by the fact that in India, wealth is divided very unevenly amongst the rich and the poor. At either end, one may see large bodies of traders and husbandmen, and their proportion to the total population is insignificant, living in a security and comfort unknown in the days of the Mogul and the Maratha. But may I ask, as Sir William Hunter often asked himself, whether the prosperity is not highly paid for by the poverty of the poor, and whether this splendid fabric of British rule does not rest deep down on a harder struggle for life.

MILITARY OCTOPUS

My submission, my Lord, is that the struggle is much harder to-day, in 1922, than it was in 1879 when Sir William Hunter asked that question. He increased the burden and the harder struggle is in a great measure, due to the increased cost of administration, in particular to the cost of defence. The expenditure on the army has from the very commencement been the largest and the most burdensome of all the items in the expenditure of the Government of India. I would refer Your Excellency to the representation that my Chamber submitted to the Finance Department on this subject in March last. The Military expenditure of rupees 87.2 crores in 1919, and of rupees 88.2 in 1920, almost equalled to the total expenditure of the Government of India of Rupees 87.4 crores in 1901, and is very nearly 7 per cent of the total expenditure of rupees 124.2 crores in 1913, of Rupees 124.3 in 1914, and of Rupees 123.4 crores in 1915. Our army has been maintained for the last two generations on a war footing and upto a standard of efficiency calculated to meet a first-class European power, but Indian statesmen have always questioned the necessity or the desirability of so costly and despoportionate a scale of defence without dealing with the grievances of this unbearable and crushing burden.

NO BROOKING OF DELAY.

I think I may safely say that on financial grounds alone, a substantial and wholehearted retrenchment is imperative and urgently called for. The consensus of opinion amongst the richer nations of the World as to the necessity of the reduction of armaments entitles India to ask Your Excellency to brook no delay in the application of this principle to her. At this day the country has been demanding this all through, and remains unconvinced today of the wisdom or the fairness of the policy followed in spite of their disapproval. Any half-hearted action in this matter will, therefore, now be received only with grave disappointment, and may I add, with increasing discontent. The prosecution of the war has no doubt entailed great increases in the unproductive debt of the belligerent countries which, generally speaking, have been in accordance with the stake of each in the final result of the war in 1913. The interests on the unproductive debt of India, including the floating debt, amounted to £14 million Rs. 1.9 crores. The corresponding Budget figure for 1922 is Rs. 15 crores including the sinking fund charges, an increase of more than Rs. 12 crores during the interval between 1914 and 1922. Any further increase in this dead height on the taxpayer must, therefore, be avoided at all costs. The case is urgent because the present policy of continuously outspending the national income entailing, as it does, the enormous scale of borrowing, has compelled your Excellency's Government to borrow at continually rising rates of interest with the result that it has become impossible for the industries and trade of the country to get further capital for development of even for working at anything like reasonable rates. It is finally to an expansion of national production and national income that we must look if India is to be enabled to bear their heavy burdens that the war has left her with. From this point of view the high rates of interest at which the Imperial and Provincial Governments have to borrow the rates which have practically choked off these flow of much-needed capital to our trade and industries, is much to be deplored for every increase in the national debt for unproductive purposes means, in the present conditions, a corresponding starvation of the rate-productive agencies of the people, viz. their trade and industries. Of what avail if these productive elements in a nation's growth are thus paralysed.

"CURTAIL EVERY RUPEE OF UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURE."

Need we from, this point of view, urge upon your Excellency's Government their curtailing of every rupee of unnecessary expenditure and unnecessary borrowing. Let me give but one glaring instance of unproductive expenditure and refer to the further expenditure of New Delhi. This scheme of New Delhi was estimated to cost about Rs. 6 crores. I understand that owing to exigencies of the war it has already cost in the neighbourhood of Rs. 7 crores and it is estimated that it will cost another Rs. 6 crores before the project is complete. The question of Delhi as the Capital is no longer and open one, and must be so recognised by all who are not carried away by their own personal predelections of hobbies, whilst as a member of the commercial community I should not be so short-sighted as to urge their non-completion of building on which large amounts have already been spent. I would certainly urge most emphatically, though respectfully, that the works in hand be completed as soon as possible, and with no further expenditure that is absolutely necessary. It may usefully be suggested that with the reduction in the number of Departments in the Government of India, which the public look forward to, considerably less accommodation will be required at New Delhi than originally estimated. The embelishments and the final touches, by way of decoration and for increased comfort, can always be taken in hand at a later date, when finances permit. In the meantime any avoidable expenditure on this head adding to the annual interest and sinking fund charges on the unproductive debt of India, will always be open to the charge of extravagance.

The representation submitted by my Chamber's Committee, in last March, included the suggestions which were made for reducing the expenditure of the Civil Estimates of the Central Government. It was suggested, for instance, that the portfolios at the Imperial Headquarters dealing with Provincial subjects which are now "Transferred," vis., Education, Industry, Including labour, Medical, Sanitation, Revenue, and Agriculture, Local Self-Government, etc. might well be abolished. I have heard of no convincing reasons for now keeping up the departments for such portfolios at Delhi and their abolition will also mean a reduction in the number of members of your Excellency's Executive Council.

While I am on this subject, may I incidentally, and with your Excellency's permission, refer to a subject, which though not quite relevant to our interview to-day has a bearing on retrenchment generally. I think the appointment of four Executive Members in addition to three Ministers in the Provincial Governments, is a costly luxury which calls for immediate retrenchment. The Indian Press and the public criticised this idea of a large Cabinet at the very start, but without avail. It is to be hoped that the commonsense view will assert itself, that seven persons were not needed from January 1921 to do what three did with administrative ease till December 1929, if for no other reason than the inability of a lean purse to bear these luxuries.

NEED OF HIGHEST STATESMANSHIP.

We have sought this interview, my Lord, because we feel that the situation demands it It calls for the exercise of the highest statesmanship that Great Britain can produce, and for the use of the widest powers vested in your Excellency as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. I hope no apology is needed either for the occasion taken or for the seriousness with which the warning is sounded to the Government in the spirit of helpfulness and in the expectation that due weight will be given to the views expressed on behalf of the Indian commercial community. We of this community have patiently stood aside until now, but we must respectfully point out the undesirability of continuing any more as hitherto, particularly with regard to the military expenditure. There are no better friends of the British Government in India than those who have large commercial and industrial stakes in the country, and we of that class would be failing in our responsibility if we did not appeal to your Excellency as the head of the Government to deal with the issues submitted to-day with a firm will and an iron hand.

SIR E. HOLBERTON,

Sir Edger Holberton, speaking on behalf of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, generally endorsed the remarks of the two previous speakers. He pointed out that there was complete unanimity in commercial circles on the principle of establishment of financial equilibrium without sacrifice of efficiency in vital matters which would only defeat its own ends. He suggested that India might follow in the matter of military policy, the methods at Home where the military administration apart from the strategical and purely military side is largely in the hands of civilians.

Hon. Mr. C. A. Innes has submitted his committee's report on the staffs employed at the Army headquarters in India to H. E. the Governor-General. It is understood that the report will be dealt with by the Government of India, Finance Department, who are in charge of the work now being carried out at the Headquarters preparatory to the activities of the Retrenchment Committee.

THE ADDRESS

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 30.

The following is the address presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Associated Chambers of Commerce:—

Your Excellency,

"We, the undersigned, representative in a large measure of the considered commercial and industrial opinion of India, have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the following submissions:—

"We the undersigned, representative in Your Excellency's Government, pursuant to the resolution recently adopted by the Legislative Assembly, to appoint a strong and representative Committee in order to examine all possible measures of economy and reduction in the expenditure of the Central Government such as may reasonably be expected to lighten the heavy burden of India's present taxation. Your Excellency will, we trust, realise that, in thus appearing before you to urge what we already know to be Your Excellency's intention, we are acting on the sincere conviction of the great commercial and industrial communities we represent, that nothing but the most drastic and far-reaching retrenchment in all branches of Your Excellency's administration will meet what we conceive to be the very serious financial condition in which this great country is now placed.

"Whilst avoiding the controversial issue as to whether the present taxation has reached the point of maximum productivity we feel it incumbent to stress with all the emphasis at our command, the vital necessity of reducing the country's current expenditure, at least to the level of the country's estimated revenue.

DEPUTATION'S MISSION.

"The situation requires, in our opinion, not only an examination into the cost of the various activities of Government with a view to a reduction in the cost to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, but also an inquiry as to whether, in certain directions, economies cannot be effected by the abolition or the curtailment of the departments that deal with subjects assigned under the Government of India Act to the Provinces. Our mission here, here, however, is in no sense concerned with any endeavour to trespass on the duties of the proposed Retrenchment Committee or to suggest more than the general direction in which the retrenchment should be initiated. At the same time, while retaining all possible confidence in the military administration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and while desiring the maintenance of a force adequate to protect India from external aggression, we feel constrained to express to Your Excellency the hope of the commercial and industrial centres we represent that the great and growing burden of military expenditure will receive primary and adequate consideration.

The business community is vitally interested in the national finances but as businessmen we are concerned more with the results than with the ways and means by which these results can be reached, the latter being a matter which we are prepared to leave with full confidence in the hands of the Committee and of the Legislature. The ever-increasing price paid by the Government for their borrowings tends to reduce the amount of India's available capital and to raise the cost of money against the industrialist and business man. We are convinced that the establishment of financial equilibrium and the abandonment of progressive increases of taxation are problems requiring immediate attention not only in the interests of the communities we represent, but also for the well-being of the masses of the people.

WIDE FIELD FOR ECONOMY.

In conclusion, whilst fully recognising the many difficulties surround the efficient administration of Your Excellency's Government, we feel most strongly that the field for economy and retrenchment is wide, and we would urge not only that the work of the proposed Committee should be performed both with expedition and efficiency, but also that Your Excellency's Government should exert in the interval all possible efforts to effect economies so that a substantial reduction inexpenditure may be effected during the current fiscal year.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 31.

H. E. the Viceroy in reply to a Deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon on the 30th May, 1922 said,—"Gentlemen, I feel it shows a great public spirit on the part of the Associated Chambers to have deputed you to take the long journey to Simla for the purpose of leaving before me in a matter of such vital importance to the country and to the Government the views of the bodies who justly claim to represent the considered commercial and industrial opinion of India. This is the first time I understand that Indian and European Chambers have acted together in approaching the Viceroy on a question of general importance of this nature. That you have taken this step not to promote in particular any special activity in which your Chambers are interested but in connection with an issue which you rightly believe to affect in a serious degree the interests of the tax-payers, the people of India generally and the well-being of the country at large, augurs well of the existence in your communities of a sense of responsibility which should animate all enlightened sections of the people in public affairs in India. I have a firm belief in the necessity of also maintaining a close touch between Government and the great commercial and industrial communities and I would value an expression of your views at any time. But for the special reasons to which I have referred, I particularly welcome your deputation to-day and have heard your observations with no common interest. In the first place let me assure you that I and my Government are fully alive to our serious financial situation and to the importance of establishing an equilibrium between actual current expenditure and a reasonable estimate of revenue. We realise the effect of continued deficits and borrowing operations upon trade interests. We clearly recognise that one of the first avenues to be explored and thoroughly explored is the question of our expenditure. As regards the latter we are prepared to place it in the crucible and put it fully to the test with reference to each department and each of its several activities in detail. We intend to prove it by the reaction test of whether the department as a whole and each of its activities severally are absolutely necessary and indispensable and if the answer to that be in the affirmative, we propose to employ further searching processes to ascertain whether its activities permit of reduction in expenditure or not and even if the latter be the answer, we will not be content to rest there but will examine whether as efficient results could not be obtained by complete change of the method of treatment if that points the way to saving. I hope you will be convinced by what I have said that we intend no half measures. We protect nothing, we conceal nothing; we reserve nothing, we do not apply any temporary measures to our bodily disease. We desire to lay our ailments and the history and facts of our constitution frankly and without reserve before the physician and we are prepared as far as it is compatible with efficient Government and the primary necessities of safety and good administration to submit to operation, to cautery, to the letting of blood or to rigorous diet.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE.

As regards the Committee which is to report to the Government of India, we have secured as Chairman Lord Inchcape. I cannot too highly praise the high sense of public duty which has actuated one of the busiest of men after his recent arduous labours to undertake this work. I know that I express the opinion of these before me when I say that we could hardly have secured one more fitted in every way to direct these investigations in India. His knowledge of India where he first made his reputation in business and his unique experience of problems similar to ours gained during his membership of the Geddes Commitee single him out as one who is peculiarly fitted for the task which he has consented to help. As regards the member of his Committee, I hope and believe that when the full constitution is announced, as it will be very shortly, it will command the confidence of all who are interested in the financial condition of India and will satisfy them of our earnestness of purpose. We are attempting to secure advisers whose qualifications are beyond dispute, who will examine our problems from a wholly novel and unbiassed angle of view, but with the lens of acumen and experience.

The Secretary is to be Mr. Howard, who was selected by Lord Inchcape and was at one time associated with our finances in India. He is personally known, I think, to some members of your deputation and I believe the Committee will be able to rely implicitly on his experience of the financial aspects of all questions conected with the Government of India. Responsible officers will be attached to the Committee to place all our archieves at their disposal and to explain the precise function or alleged function of the various wheels in our complex administrative machinery.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The field of the labours of the Committee is the whole of the administrative machine of the Central Government and the processes which it controls or drives. This includes military expenditure under the terms of reference already made to the public. You will have perceived that they are identical except for minor verbal modifications with those of the Geddes Committee. They enjoin scrutiny of all departments and branches and of every class of expenditure, but, of course, just as with the Geddes Committee, the final determination upon matters of policy will rest with the Government. It would be a waste of time and money to burden those who are expert assayers with the labours of the crushing or with the collection of the spoil for examination. Much of the spade work will be accomplished before the Committee assemble. The preparatory work has already been entrusted to an experienced officer of the Finance Department who is on special duty and is even now engaged in searching enquiries in each department. Some of this preliminary work has indeed already been completed. A Committee which I recently appointed under the presidentship of Mr. Innes and of which General Hudson and Mr. Sim were members, has finished an investigation into the question of the staffs employed at Army Headquarters. I cannot commend too highly the thoroughness with which this examination was pursued and the expedition with which their report was submitted.

Adequate steps have been taken to ensure that the Committee when it assembles will be supplied with full information on every point which it may desire to investigate. As regard expedition, Lord Inchape's engagements prevent him from reaching India before October, but we have before then to make substantial advance into the field of examination in which they have to labour. We have taken every precaution to ensure the investigation which starts under the best possible auspices and is in a position to dispose of its work with expedition. On result which we hope for from this preliminary work is that we may find ourselves able as a result of the departments' scrutiny of their own expenditure and of the critical examination carried out by our special officers to prune off and lop redundant and unnecessary branches in advance of the sittings of the Committee. Instructions to this effect have already been issued to all departments and it will be one of the chief tasks of the officer on special duty to watch the progress of this kind of retrenchment and to direct the enquiries of the departments into profitable channels. He has also been instructed to devote special attention to cases where the activities of a department deal with provincial subjects.

NEW DELHI.

I note your observations regarding new Delhi. I can assure you that my Government are fully cognisant of the criticism and discussion in the press relating to this monumental work and the subject is engaging our most careful attention. I hope that what I have told you will give you confidence in the earnestness of purpose of my Government in spite of what is at times said to the contrary. I have every reason to believe from the reports that come to me from all parts of India that the Government, which is representative of India in a greater degree than previous central Governments, is inspiring trust and confidence. Whilst desiring to join with you to-day in avoiding controversial issues I must remind you that my Government has been faced with difficulties of exceptional nature.

The after-effect of the war, trade depression, reduced exchange, high prices, economic distress, troubles in Malabar, and on the Frontier and political agitation, combined to create a most complex situation. In addition the great changes and problems connected with the working of the reformed constitution had to be compassed in the midst of considerable political unrest. In our judgment this situation in its various stages of progression required careful and patient handling. May I remind you that patience is a political virtue, which often demands greater courage than more picturesque forms of action, but it should never be practised indefinitely. It may depart the limit of a virtue and become a fault and we have not hesitated to take resolute action when we thought conditions required it. It is hoped—many now claim—that the policy of my Government has been justified by events and that India will enjoy a period of greater peace and tranquility for a time at any rate; and I trust for a long time we may have complete peace, which is an atmosphere in which our political life and economic progress can grow and develop on right lines. In this development, I am in full accord with you that the restoration of financial equilibrium in India based upon retrenchment, where possible, of expenditure, is of most urgent importance and you may rely upon my utmost efforts to secure this result.

SHOCKED AT RECURRING DEFICITS.

That above all things we must do our utmost to avoid deficits in the future, I assure you, does not require elaboration by you, although I am glad to have the support of your observations. It came to me as a shock when I discovered that for four years there had been deficits of 90 crores in the four annual budgets, a subject to which Mr. Purushothamdas Thakurdas has referred. This year we again have a dfeit, but of that I shall say nothing more to-day. It has been much discussed and we have to face the situation as it now is. There are vast problems to be considered, but it is above all necessary that we may bring about the equilibrium we all desire. May I, however, say that I do not think we should be too despondent about the situation? I was more familiar with the financial conditions of England before I came here and although I preface my observations by paying due regard to the far greater wealth of that country, yet at the same time I cannot but think that in comparison with the loans England had to contract for the purpose of the great war, India, fortunately for her, is in a better position. India has this great advantage over Great Britain and other countries in that the greater part of it consists, as Mr. Rhodes has pointed out, of loans which bring revenue. They are productive, not unproductive. That is a factor not to be forgotten when anxiety is felt regarding the loans for which India is responsible. I do not make this observation with the idea of belittling in the slightest degree the serious financial condition of India, but for the purpose of giving some comfort whilst realising the immense importance of restoring equilibrium and of reducing expenditure wherever possible. Nevertheless, it is desirable not to fall into the error as persons might easily do, who may not have such a full appreciation of the situation as you have, of exaggerating the seriousness of the conditions of India at the present moment. I am glad to have had the opportunity of receiving you and of listening to you, and I am encouraged by your presence as representatives of both the great British and Indian commercial communities of India, joining together here for the benefit of India to make representations to me as Viceroy designed for the advantage of India. In this joining together of the commercial communities for this purpose, which I understand is a sign of the times, I would express the hope that I see the first step towards that greater co-operation between British and Indians in all fields of activity in India for the benefit of India and of the Indian people.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

INFLUENCE IN AMERICA.

"FREELY COMPARED TO CHRIST."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 30.

The "Swarajya" publishes the following extracts from a letter written by Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, now on the Guiana deputation, from New York to a friend:—

"We have here in this land a number of revolutionaries. Their influence of revolutionary ideas has waned in consequence of Mr. Gandhi's movement. Mahatma Gandhi has done thus a great and incalculable good to British Government as well as to the Indian races." Continuing, he says: "It is a revelation to know here that Mahatma Gandhi has been held in high admiration by cultured American men and women. He is freely compared to Christ and even the Roman Catholics, I am creditably told, revere his name. American admiration for his ideals secures Americans sympathy for Indian cause."

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.

IMPERIAL BANK SWINDLED.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, May, 31.

A very ingenious fraud has been perpetrated on the Imperial Bank of India Ltd., Secunderabad. A Hindu calling himself "S. Raja Rao," tall, dark, stout and wearing a white coat and trousers and a red cap, aged about 35 years, with a scar on the right side of his forehead during the busiest part of the morning, presented a forged voucher claiming interests on Government Promissory Notes amounting to Rs. 1925. The voucher appeared to be quite in order. It was the usual Government form and a list of pro-notes numbering 06343-365-07673-77 and 000762-721 was made, and each line was ticked off as if it had been checked at the bottom. It was passed for payment and signed A. F. Emmer, Treasury Officer, and initialled by forging the initials of the Assistant Account, Mr. Nunn, and an Indian Accountant. A bank clerk taking the signature and the initials to be authentic, passed the voucher for payment and the *shroff* paid the amount in Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes, but the receiver signed T. Ananta Rao in the *shroff's* book. When the document was sent to the Imperial Bank, Hyderabad Branch, it was checked in the ordinary course and returned with a slip to say that the amount of the claim written in words should also be initialled. It was then discovered that the whole document was a clever forgery, and the police were informed at once.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY CASHIER.

Another crime has been reported to the police. A cashier named Basparum Narayanah, employed by the firm of Gunda Linga Teekiah, is alleged to have misappropriated Rs. 15,000 and has absconded. He has last seen at Manmad and is believed to be in Calcutta now.

A Cocanada message says that Mr. Muhammad Azfuddin, a merchant of Pithapur, was brought under arrest before Mr. D. Narayana Rao, Deputy Magistrate, Cocanada, charged with in duoing a sepoy belonging to the 10th, Poona Regiment not to go back to the army. The accused requested to be released on bail, which was refused by the court. The case is posted to 6th June for enquiry.

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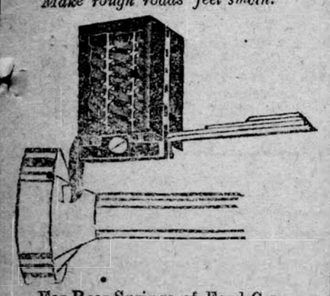
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SWADESHI WORK AT CAWNPORE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Cawnpore is one of the 5 or 6 big centres of foreign cloth business. It is a very important distrbuting centre in Northern India. It sends out piece goods not only to the different parts of these provinces, but it has quite a good volume of business with the Punjab, Bihar, and the hilly tracts to the south of Tibet. This important position of our city has thrown a lot of additional responsibility on the shoulders of local Congress workers in regard to the movement pertaining to the boycott of foreign piece-goods; and they have not shirked that responsibility. From the very beginning they have been doing their very best in this sphere. They were doing their humble work, when the Bardoli resolutions came in, and picketing of such shops—though very few—as had imported foreign piece-goods in spite of their solemn pledge, was suspended. Peaceful propaganda has been going on among the merchants as well as the consumers. The City is being divided into various wards for popularising the spinning wheel, and every day volunteers (ladies as well as men) go out from house to house to explain the benefits of Khaddar and to introduce charkhas. Lady volunteers are rendering a great assistance and the efforts of Shrimati Sowbhagyavati Tai Dikshit are especially praiseworthy in this connection. Moreover, as a result of these efforts and peaceful negotiations a settlement has also been reached between the merchants on the one hand and the Congress on the other, the merchants pledging themselves not to purchase any more foreign piece-goods before the 31st of August next. They have also appointed Committees to decide the cases of such of them as act against their pledge. It is true that in a very few cases only picketing had to be resorted to bring the backsliders to the right path, the path of duty and *dharma*, but all precautions had been taken in he choice of volunteers according to the Delhi decisions. Pt. Jawaharlal and Pt. Harkaran Nath Mishra visited the city several times to explain their duty and *dharma* to the merchants here, which they did by meeting them collectively as well as individually. Now that everything is settled, it is most regrettable that selfishness has got the better of some of our countrymen and they have purchased fresh stocks of foreign cloth in spite of their solemn pledges before God and man. Picketting has again to be resorted to in order to bring these gentlemen round, but fortunafely there are only a dozen or so backsliders out of about 400 Piece-goods merchants here. Even the darkest cloud has its silver lining, and so it is positively encouraging to see some piece-goods merchants, their Muncems, and brokers themselves picketing the shops of their backsliding brethren. All honour to them that they are performing true *tapasya* in this hot sun of May, standing at these shops without any shade or umbrella with the strong loos blowing in their face and requesting any casual visitor not to patronize these shops. It is also hopeful that most of them retire at their very sight and even Englishmen and English ladies have responded to the requests of these 'tapaswis.'

I hope that these countrymen of Lalaji, Tilak, Dass, Motilalji, of the Alis, and above all of Mahatma Gandhi the Personification of Sacrifice—will realise their duty to their God and country, and in some humble way pay their homage to these revered souls. Are the sacrifices of 25,000 gems of India lying in jails not enough to soften their stony hearts! Countrymen, do realise your duty and sacrifice a little of your wordly selfishness for your *dharma* and duty to our Motherland.—Yours etc.

A CONGRESSMAN.

WHY THIS YEAR ?

Srijut Jaminikanata Koar writes in the *World and the New Dispensatoin* the well-known Brahmo weekly: As we go over the old files of this Paper we find from the exhaustive records left that the Buddha anniversary day has been fittingly celebrated every year in the community of the Navavidhan. Year after year we have offered our heart's homage and loyalty to the Prince of Beggars and the Beggar Prince. But this year there has been an amazing and overflowing response from the heart of Hindusthan itself,—a response so spontaneous and wholehearted as to make us pause and ask.—"Why this year?" What bidden forces so long working behind the veil have thus burst out in a simultaneous cry for the Buddha to reappear and make himself felt in the lives of India's children as he did 2500 years ago? We have no hesitation in saying that it is the life and labours of Mahatma Gandhi furrowing its way over the length and breadth of this vast peninsula that have at last prepared the heart of Hindusthan for the reception of him who cannot come till Truth (*Satya*) and Non-violence (*Ahimsa*) and the removal of untouchability become the war cry of the whole nation!

It is not mysterious that Mahatma Gandhi even when he passes into the prison-house ministers unto us by releasing forces long pent-up so that Young India finds a new national leader and a powerful ally in the living Buddha of old? Who will measure the depth, the extent, the far-eaching consequences of the coming in of this revolutionary character in the Indian life of to-day. We can only pray that the larger life towards which India and Asia are moving may be largely moulded by this master-spirit in unison with the other heroes of Asia, Zoroaster. Jesus and Mahomed! Unto this came Ke hub, and for this works the ever-living *Navavidhan* of the Spirit. The day of the vindication of India and the emancipation of Asia is at hand. For Asia exploited and outraged means Jesus scourged. Mahomed crucified and Buddha humiliated. And neiher Heaven nor Earth will suffer this state of things long.

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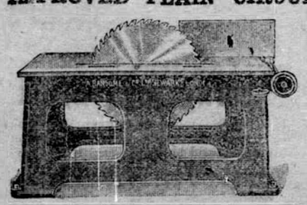
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